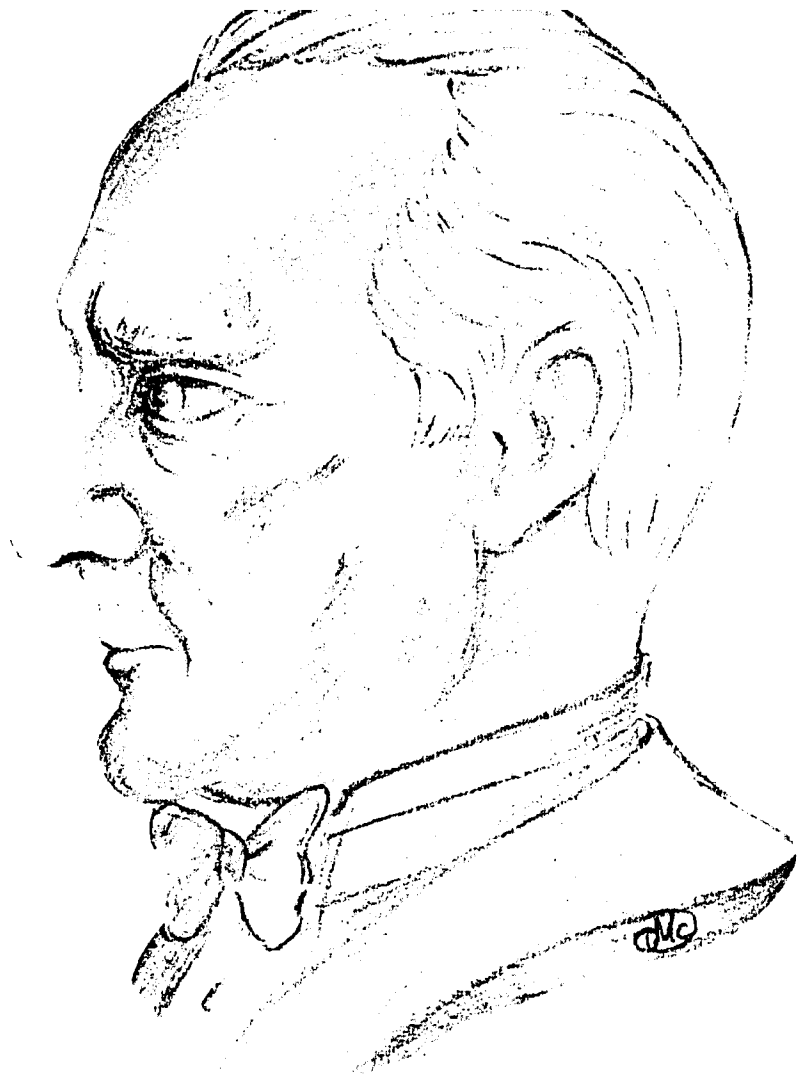


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June 1965

PN-ARE-393



Turkish

university program

nebraska in turkey

oct. 1, 1964 to june 30, 1965

A.I.D.
Reference Center
Room 1656 NE

COVER PAGE

The cover of this report was designed by Jack McAllister, artist for the Information Department of the University of Nebraska. It honors Kemal Ataturk after whom Ataturk University is named. Kemal Ataturk lead the great reforms after World War I that definitely linked Turkey with the Western World. Before his death in 1938, he advocated a modern university for eastern Turkey that would encourage the development of that part of the country. Therefore, Ataturk University is a result of the early planning of Kemal Ataturk.

Honorary Degree, DOCTOR OF LAWS

Conferred upon Rector Ihsan Dogramaci June 12, 1965

Presentation of the Candidate:

In a post-World War I revolution rivaling any wonder produced by a magic lamp, the genius of Kemal Ataturk recast historic Turkey as an independent republic, dedicated to Union and Progress.

Today, in the areas of medical science and education, Turkey has a new champion of progress: Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, physician, educational executive, teacher and scientist, prolific writer in his professions, and uninhibited planner, organizer, and builder.

Primarily through his leadership there is now rising in Ankara a tremendous institution, the Hacettepe Science Center, already well on its way toward becoming a great citadel of medical science. With vision, courage, and enthusiasm, Dr. Dogramaci, the President of Hacettepe, has inaugurated exciting new programs of research, teaching, and treatment, and thereby is drawing back from abroad some of his nation's finest scientific, research, and scholastic talent.

It must be noted also that Dr. Dogramaci is Rector, or as we would say, Chancellor of Ankara University; that he has pursued advanced study in his own specialty of pediatrics at the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine and at Washington University in St. Louis; that he is one of the few selected for the title of Honorary Fellow by both the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Pediatric Society; and that he has contributed most significantly to the achievements of the University of Nebraska Educational Mission in Turkey.

Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, I am privileged to present Ihsan Dogramaci to receive the Honorary Degree, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Chancellor in Conferring the Degree:

I would like to make two brief comments before conferring the degree. This candidate is the first from another country presented for such an honor from our University since the conferring of a similar degree upon Trygve Lie in 1952. Second, it is my personal pleasure to count Dr. Dogramaci as a most stimulating and wonderful friend.

Dr. Dogramaci, with a special understanding and a great appreciation of both the difficulty and the high significance of your splendid accomplishments in the advancement of medical education and research, with deep respect for your unusual talents and courage, and with admiration for the devoted and invaluable service you give to your country, the University of Nebraska confers upon you the Honorary Degree, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA - AID CONTRACT PROGRAM

In accordance with provisions of Contract No. AID-W-610 Appendix A-Article IV, we submit herewith the progress report covering the period October 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965.

Jason S. Webster, Coordinator
Uni. Nebr. Turkish Program

E. F. Frolik
Dean, College of Agriculture and
Home Economics

Entered into Contract March 28, 1955

Amendments May 3, 1955
 June 29, 1955
 August 5, 1955
 September 19, 1955
 March 16, 1956
 July 3, 1956
 September 22, 1956
 January 5, 1957
 November 22, 1957

Superseded by New Contract, May 15, 1958

Amendments (1) June, 1959
 (2) September, 1959
 (3) June 1960-Extended contract to June 30, 1962.
 (4) May 1962 -Extended contract to June 30, 1964.
 (5) Aug. 1963-Extended contract to June 30, 1965.
 (6) June 1964-Extended contract to June 30, 1966.

SCOPE: Render technical advice and assistance to Turkey for the purpose of:

1. Creating a new Land-Grant type University at Erzurum, Turkey.
2. Training its faculties of Agriculture and supporting fields.
3. Developing and strengthening Ankara University's program in Agriculture, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine. (The Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine programs were phased out as of June 30, 1963, and the Home Economics program in July, 1965.

Conditions: Governing Operations: Services provided in Turkey are an integral part of the United States aid and will be performed under the general policy guidance of the USAID Director; the University of Nebraska will be responsible for all professional and technical details of the contract and shall keep the USAID Director currently informed of the progress of the project.

COORDINATOR'S COMMENTS

by

Jason S. Webster

This report covers a period of nine months and establishes the time of our future semiannual reports to coincide with our fiscal year and the calendar year. Since we will have an extensive turnover in the summer of 1965, we are including more details of individual staff member reports than usual.

During this period or soon thereafter, we are experiencing an extensive turnover in personnel due to termination of some positions, the completion of tours of duty, and retirement. Mr. Allen's report lists the changes in Turkey. In addition to these, Mrs. Frances Lawritson, the program secretary in Nebraska, is retiring after being with the program since its beginning. Her retirement will be effective early in the next reporting period and her replacement, Mrs. Jewell Pampe, was employed near the end of this reporting period.

Mr. Allen will be returning to Nebraska, after nearly nine years in Turkey, to take graduate work in Adult Education. Mr. Allen's last two years in Turkey were spent in Erzurum as Chief Advisor. He is being replaced by Dr. Donald G. Hanway, Chairman of the Agronomy Department of the University of Nebraska.

Our program derives much of its effectiveness from the interest and support received from many sources:

1. The University of Nebraska administration and the Board of Regents keep informed of the operations in Turkey by correspondence, discussions, visits with Turkish Government and Turkish University personnel in Lincoln, and by firsthand inspection in Turkey.
2. Professor Dr. Ishan Dogramaci was granted an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree by the University of Nebraska in June. Professor Dogramaci is Rector of Ankara University and President of the Hacettepe Science Center in Ankara and is a strong advocate of modernizing higher education in Turkey. He is largely responsible for starting a Medical School at Ataturk University.
3. U.S.A.I.D./Ankara is working as an enthusiastic partner in this program. The personal interest shown by its administration is greatly appreciated.

4. Staff members who have returned to the United States have not forgotten their Turkish friends. Correspondence is maintained. Special assistance and encouragement is provided to the Turkish staff in the United States. For example, Professor and Mrs. E. J. Wheeler in Michigan and Dr. and Mrs. Deane Carter in Arkansas were helpful to participants visiting their states. Professor M. A. Alexander returned to Erzurum last June, at his own expense, for his vacation.

We have listed above a few ways in which many sources of assistance can contribute to such a program as this. It has also been very helpful to have Rector Osman Okyar of Ataturk University visit the University of Nebraska early in his administration. It was even more beneficial for Mr. Hal Allen to accompany him. Rector Okyar became acquainted with the University of Nebraska's physical plant, its staff, the Turkish staff studying here, and the Board of Regents.

Since assistance for Home Economics in Ankara is being phased out, it seemed desirable for the Home Economics administrator from Nebraska to obtain firsthand knowledge of that part of our program. Therefore, Dean Virginia Trotter made a trip to Turkey for this purpose and to study possible future help for Home Economics in Erzurum as well as in Ankara. Dr. Trotter assisted with the graduation of the first class of Home Economics in Ankara and the annual graduation at Ataturk University.

Dr. Evelyn Morrow Lebedeff will be living in Izmir, and we hope that she will be able to make frequent visits to the department in Ankara, which will greatly benefit from her continued encouragement.

Dr. Edgar Plamer's interest in Turkey is being continued by his affiliation with Robert College in Istanbul.

Those who have been in Turkey have developed an admiration for the Turkish people who are anxious to see their country continue as a strong democracy. This requires the education of all its people. We sincerely hope that all future efforts in this direction will be fruitful.

PERSONNEL
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA STAFF IN TURKEY
October 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

Name	Position	From	To
Allen, Harold L.	Chief Advisor, Nebr. Group	Sept.17, 1956	Aug. 14, 1965
Bliven, Bonita	Secretary-Ankara	Feb. 25, 1965	Feb. 24, 1967
Crawford, Shirley	Secretary	March 1, 1963	July 15, 1965
Doane, Ted H.	Prof. Ag. Extension	May 9, 1964	May 8, 1966
Fenske, Leo J.	Prof. Farm Management	Sept.22, 1960	July 10, 1965
Harrell, Bryant	Prof. of Chemistry	Feb. 1, 1963	May 17, 1965
Kroontje, Wybe	Prof. Soil Science	Oct. 28, 1963	Oct. 27, 1965
Lebedeffe, Evelyn Morrow	Prof. Home Economics Ankara	Jan. 1, 1959	June 30, 1965
Palmer, Edgar Z.	Prof. Economics	Feb. 1, 1963	June 10, 1965
Perrin, Marie Louise	Secretary	June 3, 1965	June 2, 1967
McCullough, Sally	Secretary-Ankara	Nov. 29, 1960	May 13, 1965
Swift, Lloyd H.	Prof. Botany	Sept.19, 1963	Sept.18, 1965
Weihing, John L.	Prof. Plant Science	Jan. 24, 1964	Feb. 1, 1966

Above staff members at Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey unless specified Ankara, Turkey.

ATATURK PARTICIPANTS IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
AID CONTRACT PROGRAM AS OF JUNE 30, 1965

NAME	FIELD OF INTEREST	LOCATION	ARRIVAL IN US	TERMINATION
AKSOY, Ayhan	Animal Science	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1964	Jan. 26, 1966
BAYSAL, Ismet	Plant Science	Uni. Nebraska	Sept. 6, 1963	Sept. 5, 1965
BEYGU, Sara	Chemistry	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 24, 1964	Jan. 23, 1966
CELEBI, Hayati	Soils	Uni. Nebraska	July 8, 1964	July 7, 1966
DUZKAYA, Mehmet	Mathematics	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1964	Jan. 26, 1966
KIP, Ergun	Ag. Economics	Uni. Minnesota	Sept. 6, 1963	Sept. 5, 1965
LELOGLU, Necdet	Bacteriology	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1964	Jan. 26, 1966
ORUC, Nazmi	Soils	Uni. Arizona	Jan. 27, 1964	Jan. 26, 1966
OZALP, Nuran	Physics	Uni. Nebraska	Sept. 6, 1963	Sept. 5, 1965
OZDENGIZ, Ali	Ag. Engineering	Uni. California	Sept. 11, 1963	Sept. 10, 1965
SENOL, Sabahattin	Plant Breeding	Uni. Nebraska	Sept. 6, 1963	Sept. 5, 1965
SISMAN, Nevzat	Ag. Engineering	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 12, 1965	Jan. 11, 1967
YILDIZ, Attila	Chemistry	Uni. No. Carolina	Sept. 12, 1963	Sept. 11, 1965

FORMER PARTICIPANTS UNDER UNI. NEBR. AID/CONTRACT
PROGRAM NOW UNDER ASSISTANTSHIPS

ALPAN, Orhan	Animal Breeding	Oregon State	Jan. 22, 1962	Jan. 19, 1965
SENEL, Servet	Animal Nutrition	Uni. Nebraska	Aug. 31, 1961	Aug. 30, 1965

FORMER PARTICIPANT UNDER UNI. NEBR. AID/CONTRACT
PROGRAM NOW UNDER SPONSORSHIP TURKISH GOVERNMENT

AKSOY, Necati	Soil Microbiology	Uni. Nebraska	Jan. 27, 1961	Aug. 15, 1966
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Rector Osman Okyar (left) and Chancellor C.M. Hardin at the end of Rector Okyar's visit to Lincoln in June 1965.



Harold L. Allen and Rector Osman Okyar inspect the East Campus library at the University of Nebraska.

REPORT OF THE
University of Nebraska Group in Turkey

October 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965

Harold L. Allen, Chief Advisor

I.

Administrative Comment and Summary

With the preparation of this report, the writer completes nearly nine years of service in Turkey with the University of Nebraska/A.I.D. Turkish Program, including tours of duty at both Ankara and Ataturk Universities.

In spite of the many remaining tasks which must be done before all of the goals of the project have been met, tremendous progress has been made in the 10 year history of the project. The early developmental leadership and planning by the previous Chiefs of the Nebraska Group, and the dedicated efforts of all of the staff members of the University of Nebraska Group, former and present, working in cooperation with the Turkish personnel, have made this progress possible.

Special mention should be made of the lasting contributions to the program made by Dr. Marvel L. Baker, who served as Dean of the University of Nebraska Group in Turkey from 1955 to 1957, and from 1960 to 1962, and whose interest in and support of the program has been continuous since its inception.

The interest in and support of the program by the University of Nebraska has been outstanding. It is doubtful if any other University with a similar overseas program has enjoyed greater support than given by the University of Nebraska's Board of Regents, Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors, Deans, Department Chairmen, and staff. The student body, too, has an active interest in the program as demonstrated by the fact that the University of Nebraska Mortar Board collected and sent to Ataturk University several thousand books during the present report period. Certainly the University of Nebraska in Lincoln feels a "sister university" relationship with Ataturk and Ankara Universities.

The University and State of Nebraska have been host to more than 160 staff members from Ataturk and Ankara Universities who were sent to the United States for training as participants under the program. In return, some 53 Americans have served in Turkey under the program, including both professional and secretarial staff. This exchange of personnel has done much to bring about a better understanding between the people of the institutions involved.

The following comments are made in addition to the attachments, and serve only to highlight accomplishments of the past 10 years and events of the current report period.

Ataturk University

Ten years ago, Ataturk University was little more than an idea in the minds of some forward-looking individuals. It had no legislation allowing it to exist, no staff, no land or physical facilities, and no student body.

Today, it is a functioning institution operating under legislation passed by the Government of Turkey, with an academic staff of 140, 13,000 acres of farm land and an operating physical plant valued at more than \$8,000,000, and a student body of more than 1,000. Three faculties, Agriculture, Science and Letters, and Medicine have been organized, and its alumni number more than 330.

During the present report period, the Administration of the University has proven to be effective and dedicated. Interim-Rector Muharrem Koksall, who served from August 24 until December 20, 1964, brought order out of a chaotic situation, and put the University on a path of positive development. Rector Osman Okyar, who assumed his duties as Rector on December 21, 1964, has continued this leadership, and has succeeded in getting nearly all of the staff of the University planning for the future of Ataturk University as an institution that will serve Eastern Turkey in much the same way as modern state universities serve the individual states of the United States. There is informal agreement among the staff that Ataturk University has a major responsibility to 18 provinces of Eastern Turkey, with a land area about the size of Nebraska and a population of nearly 6,000,000 people. The attitude of the staff, for the most part, has turned from one of neglect and self-interest to one of serving man-kind through coordinated, meaningful programs to which the university will give leadership, and for which the efforts of each individual will be required.

There is almost universal agreement among the staff of Ataturk University that a change is needed in the basic legislation governing the institution, and there is a great deal of support for such a move among members of the Grand National Assembly. Turks have given leadership to drafting new legislation, and the drafts have been discussed in detail by the staff. The outlook for improved legislation is indeed bright.

The young staff members of the University have continued to gain experience and advance in academic rank. Two former participants have, or in the very near future will assume, complete responsibility as chairmen of the departments. The young staff, particularly those who have been trained in the United States, are among the leaders of the drive for improved legislation, meaningful programs, and the development

of an institution which will service the needs of Eastern Turkey.

The Government of Turkey has taken cognizance of the need for a dedicated staff at Ataturk University, and during the report period passed legislation which provides for a "hardship post" allowance for the staff in Erzurum of 75% of their basic salary. This step should help in the recruiting of new staff for the University, particularly junior staff, and also in making Erzurum a more financially attractive place to remain for the present staff.

Rector Okyar's visit to the United States in June, 1965, did much to bring about a better understanding of the objectives, goals, and problems. It was the Rector's first visit to the United States in nearly 25 years, and provided him with an opportunity to view first-hand the operations of the University of Nebraska, in addition to getting to meet and exchange ideas with the administration and staff of the University.

The visits to Turkey by Mr. Jason S. Webster, Coordinator of the University of Nebraska Turkish Program, and Dr. Virginia Y. Trotter, Associate Dean and Director of the School of Home Economics at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, in turn did much to demonstrate the continued interest of the University of Nebraska in the development of Ataturk University as well as again provide opportunity for the exchange of information and views on a person to person basis.

The visit to Ataturk University by Director James P. Grant, U.S.A.I.D./Ankara, in connection with the fourth annual commencement in July resulted in his request for a re-evaluation of the total U. S. program of assistance at Ataturk University with the strong possibility that the program may be expanded and extended beyond the present program projections.

The active support of Rector Ihsan Dogramaci of Ankara University and President Kemal Kurdas of Middle East Technical University has had positive results in cultivating desirable staff attitudes, developing improved drafts of legislation, and in implementing progressive elements of the total program. Among the later is the organization of an appointment of Ataturk University staff members to the Departments of Agricultural Sciences and Economics of the Hacettepe School of Graduate Studies. Both departments will be active at Ataturk University in Erzurum.

The A.I.D. audit of the Nebraska Program in April and May, 1965 tended to highlight areas of accomplishment, and served to show how a better job could be done in certain areas of the program. Such audits can be most valuable when they are conducted in a cooperative way, and the recommendation promptly implemented for the benefit of all.

The many visitors to Ataturk University during the report period, both official and informal, have demonstrated to the staff that there is

tremendous interest on the part of people in all walks of life in the development of this institution. As an example, former United States Ambassador to Turkey Fletcher Warren and Mrs. Warren traveled from Istanbul to Erzurum expressly to see the University. The program of development for Ataturk University had been initiated during Ambassador Warren's tenure in Turkey.

Probably at no other time has the future for Ataturk University looked brighter. The capable Rector providing the needed leadership, the core of competent, dedicated young staff, the prospects for improved legislation, and the prevailing attitude on the part of the staff of wanting to serve, indeed leads one to be optimistic about the years ahead.

Ankara University

A major point in the history of the Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture was passed on July 6, 1965, when the first class of students majoring in Home Economics received their degrees. Ambassador Raymond A. Hare was the principle speaker at the program. Ambassador Hare had been present for the laying of the home economics building cornerstone in 1961 and for the formal dedication of the building in 1964.

The leadership given to the development of this department and its programs by Dr. Evelyn Morrow Lebedeff has been outstanding. It is probable that no other area of activity by the University of Nebraska in its program at Ankara University will be remembered longer or benefit more people directly than the efforts exerted in the development of the Department of Home Economics.

During her visit to Turkey, Dr. Virginia Y. Trotter proposed a program of continuing relationships between the School of Home Economics at the University of Nebraska and the Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture's Department of Home Economics. Her proposals were well received, and it is anticipated that they will be implemented in the very near future. Basically, they center on an exchange of staff between the two organizations in the major fields of home economics, extending over a period of years. It is hoped that support may be obtained from a foundation for this purpose.

II.

Personnel

A. Arrivals:

1. Dr. Donald G. Hanway, wife and two children arrived in Turkey June 21, 1965 to begin a two-year tour of duty as Chief Advisor of the University of Nebraska Group. Dr. Hanway was previously Chairman of the Department of Agronomy at the University of Nebraska.
2. Miss Bonita M. Bliven arrived in Ankara February 25, 1965 to begin a two-year tour of duty as Secretary for the Nebraska Group, stationed in Ankara.
3. Mrs. Marie Perrin arrived in Turkey June 3, 1965 to begin a two-year tour of duty as Secretary for the Nebraska Group in Erzurum.

B. Departures:

1. Prof. Bryant E. Harrell and family departed from Turkey May 14, 1965 upon completion of slightly more than two years of service at Ataturk University where Prof. Harrell served as Professor and Chairman in the Chemistry Department.
2. Prof. Edgar Z. Palmer and wife will depart from Turkey July 10, 1965 upon completion of nearly two and one-half years of service at Ataturk University where Prof. Palmer served as Professor and Chairman in the Department of Economics and Business, and Mrs. Palmer in the English Department.
3. Dr. Evelyn Morrow Lebedeff will complete her tour of duty with the University of Nebraska Group on July 20, 1965. Dr. Lebedeff served for six and one-half years in Turkey as Professor of Home Economics at the Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture.
4. Prof. Lloyd H. Swift will depart from Turkey July 29, 1965 upon completion of a two-year tour of duty as Professor and Chairman of the Botany Department at Ataturk University.
5. Miss Sally A. McCullough departed from Turkey March 28, 1965 upon completion of more than four years of service as Secretary for the Nebraska Group in Ankara.
6. Miss Shirley L. Crawford will depart from Turkey on July 15, 1965, upon completion of more than two years of service as Secretary to the University of Nebraska Group at Ataturk University.

III.

Participant Program

A. Ataturk University

1. The following participants were in the United States for the entire report period:

Ergun Kip (Agricultural Economics) University of Minnesota
Sabahattin Senol (Plant Science) University of Nebraska
Ismet Baysal (Plant Science) University of Nebraska
Ali Ozdengiz (Agricultural Engineering) University of California
Nuran Ozalp (Physics) University of Nebraska
Attila Yildiz (Chemistry) University of North Carolina
Sara Beygu (Chemistry) University of Wisconsin and University
of Nebraska
Necdet Leloglu (Bacteriology) University of Nebraska
Mehmet Duzkaya (Mathematics) University of Nebraska
Ayhan Aksoy (Animal Science) University of Nebraska
Hayati Celebi (Soil Science) University of Nebraska
Nazmi Oruc (Soil Science) University of California and
University of Arizona
Necati Aksoy (Soil Science) University of Nebraska (Financed
outside of the University of Nebraska/A.I.D.
participant program.)

2. One participant, Nevzat Sisman, departed for the United States in January, 1965, and began his training program in Agricultural Engineering at the University of Nebraska.
3. The work programs of the following participants were amended during the report period to allow them to extend their periods of study in the United States to work on advanced degrees. In all cases, financing for the additional time is to come from sources outside of the University of Nebraska/A.I.D. participant training program.

Ismet Baysal
Attila Yildiz
Ayhan Aksoy

4. Six participant candidates from Ataturk University were in an advanced stage of preparation to begin their work programs, and all are scheduled to depart for the United States early in August, 1965. They are:

Sefkati Gulden (Agricultural Economics)
Ozdemir Akmut (Economics)
Demir Aslan (Economics)

Yuksel Isyar (Agricultural Economics)
Battal Kushan (Agricultural Engineering)
Seckin Ergin (English)

5. The following participant candidates were continuing their studies in the English Language Training Program in Ankara at the close of the report period and it is anticipated that they will be ready to begin their programs of work in the United States at the beginning of the second semester of the 1965-1966 school year:

Saffet Baydar (Plant Science)
Coskun Koycu (Plant Science)
Selahattin Leloglu (Bacteriology)
Muserref Aysay (Library)

B. Ankara University

Two participants from the Ankara University Faculty of Veterinary Science are continuing their programs of study in the United States with financial support from outside the University of Nebraska/A.I.D. participant training program. They are:

Orhan Alpan
Servet Senel

IV.

Ataturk University Physical Plant Development

The building season closed soon after the beginning of the report period, and only minor progress was made during the winter.

In late April, 1965, work resumed on the second student dormitory, the soil and plant science buildings, and the library. New buildings begun in April included the morphology building of the Faculty of Medicine, the administration, auditorium, animal science and agricultural economics buildings of the Faculty of Agriculture, and a new building to house the rug factory.

Unfortunately, work did not proceed on two of the buildings badly needed by the University; i.e., the two faculty housing units of 24 two-bedroom apartments each. These buildings are about half completed, and are needed to house staff immediately. It is understood that the contractor for the buildings is bankrupt, and that it will be late summer before a new contract can be let.

Considerable landscaping activity took place early in the spring, including much filling and leveling, seeding of lawns and parkways, and the planting of more than 30,000 trees on the campus.

V.

Conclusion

During the past nine years, the writer has enjoyed and appreciated the cooperation and support of many Turks and Americans. It is with a feeling of accomplishment that I leave Turkey, but this accomplishment was possible only because of the cooperation and efforts of others. Personnel of the Agency for International Development, the field and campus staffs of the University of Nebraska, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ankara and Ataturk Universities, and others have all made major contributions to the progress that has taken place. To the many friends and co-workers in these organizations, I give my thanks.

The support given the University of Nebraska Group in Turkey by the United States Embassy and the United States Military, including the JUSMMAT Field Training Team 3-A and the TUSLOG Detachment 98 at Erzurum, is greatly appreciated, and their many kindnesses have not gone unnoticed.

The future for higher education in Turkey is exceedingly bright. It is bright because of the attitudes and nature of the personnel who recognize the opportunity existing for service through education. The benefits reaped from contacts with and training in modern educational institutions in the United States are beginning to be assimilated in Turkey. With a little more time, and a little more effort, these first few seeds will indeed turn into a bountiful harvest.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Professor Leo J. Fenske

QUARTERLY REPORT October 1 - December 31, 1964

The period October 31 to December 31, 1964 has been one of the busiest spent at Ataturk University, but at the same time one of the most satisfying periods experienced here. An atmosphere of cooperation and friendliness prevails between the Turkish and American personnel, and at the same time an urgency on the part of all to overcome many of the problems confronting the University.

Classroom Activities

Upon completion of the make-up examination period, registering of students began on October 1. The registration period officially closed on October 10, however, some late registrations were made. Late registration is one of the problems that still must be overcome.

The opening ceremony was held on October 10 and several dignitaries from Ankara and Middle East Technical Universities were present. Classes began on October 12.

The Agricultural Economics Department is currently teaching five courses as follows:

Agr. Econ. 101 - Marketing (3 credits)

Instructor Kutlu Zoral supervised by Prof. Fenske.
Total enrollment - 155 students.

Agr. Econ. 104 - Farm Management (3 credits)

Instructor Leo J. Fenske, translated directly by Turgu Hatanoglu.
Total enrollment - 140 students.

Agr. Econ. 106 - Farm Records (3 credits)

Instructor Leo J. Fenske, translated directly by Kutlu Zoral.
Total enrollment - 55 students.

Agr. Econ. 201 - Seminar (2 credits)

Instructors Dr. Asst. Orhan Turkdogan and Prof. Leo J. Fenske.
Total enrollment - 32 students.

Agr. Econ. 202 - Land Economics (3 credits)

Instructor Turgut Hatanoglu supervised by Prof. Fenske.
Total enrollment - 125 students.

The classes are going well. Student discipline is good, and most all are apparently working hard.

Committee Work

Because of the relatively small staff, much committee work falls to each individual. I am on the following committees:

1. Student Regulations Committee, serving as chairman.
2. Teaching and Examination Committee, serving as chairman.
3. Agricultural Faculty Executive Committee.
4. Farm Reorganization Committee.
5. Research Institute Science Committee.
6. Professors Council, recently reorganized.

The Rector also appointed me to serve as an advisor to the Director of the Student Records Office.

Research Activities

The press of teaching and other duties has prevented much research work. Some progress has been made in the active projects, but not as much as desired.

The tabulation of the village survey data on village and villager problems has been completed. It remains to be studied and written up for publication.

Manuscripts Written

The following manuscripts and reports have been written during this period:

1. A brochure on Ataturk University setting out the history, objectives, description of faculties and course offerings, student information, the services offered by the University, and other pertinent data was written. This brochure was published in the first issue of the Extension Service Newsletter. It has also

received other widespread circulation.

2. A short paper was written on "Agriculture in the Northeast Region of Turkey". This paper emphasized the importance of livestock production in the area. It was translated into Turkish and submitted to the Erzurum branch office of the Central Bank of Turkey.
3. Another report appraising the problems of the Students' Records Office was written at the request of Mr. Allen.
4. At the outset of the quarter, a detailed calendar of work was written and submitted to Mr. Allen.

Staff Development

Doçent Dr. Ibrahim Aksoz is currently in Germany on study leave.

Assistants Sefkati Gulten and Yuksel Isyar have been nominated as Nebraska participants. Mr. Gulten is now in the Georgetown Language School, and Mr. Isyar will begin his studies there on January 4. Both will leave for the United States upon completion of their language training.

Assistant Tayyar Ayyildiz was successful in the recent examination for study abroad given by the Minister of Education. Upon completion of all formalities, he will go to Germany to study for a doctor's degree.

Assistant Ergun Kip is continuing his studies at the University of Minnesota, and he is doing well.

Three participants returned from the United States at the beginning of this semester. Kutlu Zoral and Turgut Hatanoglu are serving well in the Agricultural Economics courses, and Dr. Asst. Orhan Turkdogan has conducted a seminar course in Community Development, and will handle Rural Sociology next semester.

No candidates appeared for the Assistants' examination this fall. Something must be done to make the situation here more attractive so that the staff can be further increased.

Doctoral Juries

I was appointed to the jury of Assistant Demir Aslan in Economics. I reviewed his thesis and approved the same. However, because the oral examination did not come off on the scheduled date, I could not serve for this part due to other commitments. The candidate was successful.

I was also on the jury of Nevzat Sisman, Assistant in Agricultural Engineering. The examination was held in Ankara during the week of December 14. The candidate was successful.

Field Trips

One trip was made to Ankara to serve on Mr. Sisman's jury, and to consult with the Ankara Agricultural Economics staff members concerning extra help for next semester. In the latter case, little promise was held forth, because they themselves are short of staff.

Summary

All-in-all the work at Ataturk University has moved forward. At the University level, the greatest need is to revise the salary scale so as to attract staff. There is a need, too, to revise the laws governing Ataturk University.

At the Faculty level, the reorganization of the Professors' Council is a heartening step forward.

At the Department level, the return of the three well-trained assistants, who are willing to work, is the outstanding achievement of the quarter. Much remains to be done in developing the Department. Two or three more assistants are needed so that in the end, the staff will number around 10 men.

QUARTERLY REPORT January 1 - March 31, 1965

What Is A Problem?

In a recent class in Agricultural Policy, we attempted to gain a concept of the term "problem". The definition finally accepted is as follows: A problem consists of departure of actual conditions or circumstances from desired conditions or circumstances. Measured in terms of the original objectives of this University, we still have a "problem" on our hands.

The question whether Ataturk University should be a classical university or a western-type university (land-grant concept) has again been posed. This question should be answered at the high levels, clearly and definitely. If the original concepts are accepted, we must move forward with still stronger efforts in that direction.

Current problems that have been discussed, but solutions still pending, are as follows:

1. Student Regulations. These are slowly moving through the General Faculty Committee. However, the changes being made are in the direction of inflexibility rather than flexibility. This is not desirable.
2. Extension Institute. Regulations have been drawn up but they have not been discussed in the General Faculty Committee. However, Professor Doane is laying the groundwork for a good University Extension Service through his untiring efforts.
3. Farm Regulations. These, too, have been revised but they have not been discussed in either the Professors' Council or the General Faculty Committee.
4. Graduate Program. A graduate study proposal was introduced in the Professors' Council, but discussions were stalemated over "Turkish University Law".
5. Shortage of Instructors. The instructor problem is becoming more acute each semester as enrollments grow and the need for advanced courses expands. Possibly the recent salary increase will attract more staff to this University. The shortage of course offerings makes it difficult to schedule proper programs for the students. Another difficulty is that classes become too large for effective teaching, especially when laboratory work and field trips are involved.
6. Abundance of Meetings. Research and other work suffer because of the large number of meetings that are held in the Agricultural Faculty. Although most of these meetings are necessary, we do not use our time effectively in them. For example, unlimited debate always prevails, even on minor points. Subcommittees are appointed to study a situation and report back. However, the reports are never accepted as given. They must be revised word-by-word, hence, subcommittee work breaks down. A negative rather than a positive approach prevails in nearly all meetings.

Both Turkish and American staff members are discouraged over the above situation. Unless it is corrected, members will stay away from the meetings, and University progress will be slower than ever.

The Agricultural Economics Department is not without its problems. The cadro situation between Economics and Agricultural Economics should soon be solved. The staff members of the two departments involved, the Deans, the Rector, and the Nebraska Group Chief should meet and discuss this problem. When settled, more positive direction can be given to departmental development.

Activities of the Department

Not all is as bad as the above listing of problems would seem to indicate. The department is attempting to carry out its obligations to the University. Other departments are doing the same.

Classes

Five courses were finished at the end of the first semester with an overall passing rate of 86 percent. Some of the failures were caused by the students not having the proper prerequisites before enrolling in the advanced courses. This goes back to the shortage of course offerings throughout the Faculty.

Seven courses are being taught in the second semester, as follows:

Agr. Econ. 51	Principles (Hatanoglu)	276	students
Agr. Econ. 54	Rural Sociology (Turkdogan)	117	"
Agr. Econ. 103	Agricultural Law (Besikci)	92	"
Agr. Econ. 105	Farm Credit (Agr. Bank Director)	37	"
Agr. Econ. 203	Prices (Prof. Fenske, Turkbali)	33	"
Agr. Econ. 204	Land Appraisal (Prof. Fenske, Zoral)	31	"
Agr. Econ. 208	Policy (Prof. Fenske, Zoral)	36	"

The fourth-year class in Agricultural Economics numbers 34 students. About 28 will graduate in July, and the remainder will carry over to the 1965-66 school year.

Research

Two new research projects were assigned during this period, namely:

1. An Economic Analysis of the Multiple Uses of Water Resources in the Agri-Eleskirt River Basin. To be conducted by Assistant Turgut Hatanoglu in partial fulfillment of his doctor's degree.
2. An Economic Analysis of the Alternative Uses of Resources in Agriculture in the Eastern Coastal Region of the Black Sea. To be conducted by Assistant Kutlu Zoral in partial fulfillment of his doctor's degree.

Field Trips

I attended the Economic Development and Cooperatives Seminar held in Istanbul from February 8 to 12. This seminar was jointly sponsored by the Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council (The Hague) and the Istanbul University Institute of Economics and Sociology. I presented a paper on "Agricultural Development and Cooperatives in Eastern Turkey".

From February 17 to 21, Assistant Kutlu Zoral and I were in the Black Sea area making preliminary contacts with regards to his project.

Two shorter trips were engaged in, a two-day trip to Muş with Professors Allen, Doane and Weihing, and a one-day trip to Erzincan with a University delegation. Contacts were made with agricultural workers in each area.

Doctoral Jury

Talat Gullap, in General Economics, received his Doctor's degree on March 12. I was on the jury.

Georgetown Students

Sefkati Gulten and Yuksel Isyar of the Agricultural Economics Department are still in the Georgetown Language Training School. It is hoped that Mr. Gulten will complete the course soon, so that he can return here and finish his doctoral work before leaving for the States.

Other Activities

I served on the Agricultural Faculty class scheduling committee for the second semester along with Dr. Assistant Lutfi Ogus in Soils. Dr. Ogus has done yeoman service in this connection. However, I feel that this job should be done in the Registrar's Office rather than by a Faculty Committee. There is a great need for long-term planning of courses rather than on a semester-by-semester basis as it now is.

An assistants' examination is planned for April 19-21. This department will take one assistant in Rural Sociology and one in Agricultural Economics if well qualified candidates appear.

Professor Doane (Chairman), Dr. Assistant Turkdogan and I comprise the Village Affairs Committee. This is a new committee set up to study the needs of villagers and to determine how the University can assist them. A preliminary report has been prepared and turned in to the Rector.

Final Comments

Even though teaching, research, and committee work keep us busy, our first obligation and duty is to build a new-type University. Whether we are successful or not depends upon several factors. In my view, they are as follows:

1. A clarification of goals and objectives so that all involved--

Turk and American alike--fully understand the same.

2. The top Turkish administrators must be in sympathy with the long-range goals of this University.
3. A greater educational effort on our part to explain our position. What is really happening here is a "cultural conflict" between the old and the new. We cannot use force to overcome the differences, therefore, we must proceed by education instead. In the past, we have taken too much of this for granted.
4. The passage of a separate law for Ataturk University is a must. We cannot forge ahead if we remain tied to the old system. It is true we must do the best we can under the existing laws. However, all too often, we run up against a stone-wall of opposition backed up by the "law".

If we have clear-cut goals, sympathetic leaders, and stronger educational efforts on our part, all practiced within a framework of permissive legislation, our many problems will be lessened. We then can say at the termination of this contract, "mission accomplished".

QUARTERLY REPORT April 1 - June 30, 1965

This quarter, April 1 to June 30, 1965, includes the bulk of the second semester. As usual, the quarter was an extremely busy one with classes, meetings, research and field trips. In some areas, progress has been made, and in other areas, not.

Classes

Seven courses were offered in the Agricultural Economics Department during the second semester. These were listed in the previous quarterly report. All in all the students were quite successful in completing these courses. Of 655 enrolled in all courses offered, there were less than 50 failures. There were 18 graduates in Agricultural Economics in this year's class.

Research

Project 7/5, a study of small farms in Kemaliye County, was completed by Sefkati Gulden. These data served as his doctoral thesis.

Project 7/9 was accepted by the Research Institute. Assistant Kutlu Zoral is project leader and he will study the alternative uses of

resources in agriculture in the Black Sea area. Plans have been completed for the summer field work.

Assistant Hatanoglu is making a study of the multiple uses of water resources in the Agri-Eleskirt area. A short field trip was made to the area in June. Others are planned for the summer.

Staff Development

Docent Dr. Aksoz is still in Germany. He will tour agricultural institutes this summer, and spend one semester at Stuttgart before returning to Ataturk University in March, 1966.

Assistant Ergun Kip will receive a Master's Degree in Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota in July. He probably will remain in the United States for an American Ph.D.

Assistant Sefkati Gulden has just received his doctoral degree at Ataturk University. He will depart for the United States in August for participant study.

Assistant Yuksol Isyar is continuing English Language study, and he, also, will soon depart for the United States as a participant.

Personnel on duty are Dr. Assistant Orhan Turkdogan, assistants Kutlu Zoral and Turgut Hatanoglu.

Activities

I continued to serve on the Professors' Council and Agricultural Faculty Executive Committee. These meetings take up much time. I also served on the Examination Scheduling Committee as chairman, and have been appointed chairman of the Class Scheduling Committee for 1965-1966 school year.

Two doctoral examinations were given, one for Sefkati Gulden and the other for Ayden Turkbali. Both candidates were successful. It should be noted that each is a graduate of Ataturk University Agricultural Economics Department in 1962.

Several visitors of note have come to Ataturk University; including, Director Grant of Ankara/A.I.D., a delegation of Turkish senators, Dr. Marr from Washington, D.C., Dr. Virginia Trotter from Lincoln, and many others. In all cases, our Group has tried to meet their needs.

Two reports have been prepared as follows:

1. Agricultural Development in Eastern Turkey.

2. Agricultural Structure and Trends in Turkey.

Both reports were prepared for conferences, the first one at a meeting of the local chapter of the following organization.

A local chapter of the International Economic Development Society was organized at Ataturk University. Assistant Kutlu Zoral is serving as secretary.

Concluding Statement

Much unfinished business remains. The Student Regulations have not been finalized. Farm and Extension Institute Regulations are still pending final approval. However, the task must be taken up with renewed energy next fall.

Above all, the philosophy of a Western-type university must be continually discussed. Many faculty members are still unfamiliar with this philosophy. If we are to attain our objectives, we must be unceasing in our efforts.

Mrs. Fenske and I will depart Ankara on July 8 for home leave and return. The five years just completed have been interesting, satisfying, and I hope productive. The forthcoming two years should prove to be the "result" years.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Professor Ted H. Doane

Quarterly Report
October 1 - December 31, 1964

Many changes have been made by the Turkish administration. The changes have been progressive but still need an Extension Unit with permanent staff to do the most effective job. Some extension activities have been initiated this quarter.

1. Ataturk University Agricultural Newsletter -- This is an informative publication sent to the following:
 - a. Agricultural Extension Directors and county agents.
 - b. Agricultural agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture.
 - c. Agricultural schools.
 - d. Governmental ministers.

The information is supplied by the departments of Agriculture Faculty and the information is prepared from the research and practical fields. The first newsletter, however, was an information brochure on the University plus one article on potato research.

At present this is a bi-monthly publication.

2. The first set of village short courses were held. With cooperation between the Provincial Agricultural Extension Service and Ataturk University, meetings were held in three villages. The following tables will explain the programs:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Attendance</u>			<u>Response by Villagers</u>	<u>Km. from Erzurum</u>
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>		
Dec 28	Tufanc	100	12	50	Fair	15 KM N
Dec 29	Kan	60	13	40	Good	5 KM N
Dec 30	Ilica	60	6	10	Very Good	10 KM W

Subjects taught

- a. Livestock production in U.S.A.
- b. Livestock nutrition
- c. Livestock management
- d. Poultry management

Personnel

Prof. Doane
Dr. M. Czhan
Representative of prov. Agr.Ext.
USDA Film (in Turkish)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| e. Fertilizers and alfalfa | Representative of prov. Agr.Ext. |
| f. Irrigation problems | Dr. H. Ertugrul |
| g. Vegetable production in Erzurum | Dr. A. Istar & Asst. A. Husein |
| h. Clothing management | Dr. N. Gorgunay and a representative from Village Affairs |

Subjects a-g were held for the men's group, and subject h was for the women's session. All sessions were from 10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

3. A meeting was held on live cattle evaluation and later carcass evaluation. This was in cooperation with the Government Packing House in Erzurum. The first session was held before slaughter. The second session was in the packing house. The carcasses were broken down into USDA wholesale cuts. The manager did not attend along with a few of his administrators. Therefore, I feel the program was not too successful.
4. Dehorned the yearling heifers and young heifer calves at the University Farm as a demonstration for the students.
5. Demonstrated to the Animal Science seniors the cutting of beef into retail cuts. This was done in three sessions; and the last two sessions, the class cut up two carcasses.
6. Radio Programs -- A set of radio programs were initiated during this quarter with the help of Kemal Biyikoglu. The University has a ten-minute program weekly with all departments participating.

RESEARCH

1. Dr. Macit Ozhan was given some training in evaluation of meat carcasses. Data were collected on 36 head of cattle in which he is using this information in his Docent's thesis. The cattle were evaluated as to cutability.
2. Assisted in designing a production research experiment for native sheep. One phase of this program is the cross breeding of black native sheep and Merinos. Doc. Biyikoglu is in charge of the program.

TEACHING

Two courses are being taught by the Extension Advisor:

1. Extension Method with 154 students.
2. Experimental Design 258 in which there are 96 seniors taking the course. Prof. Weihing is co-instructor of this course.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Assisted Animal Science in buying research animals.
2. A Professors Council was initiated in the quarter.
3. The Home Economics staff was assigned to the Extension Advisor.

QUARTERLY REPORT January 1 - March 31, 1965

By-and-large this quarter has been: (a) completing the fall semester, (b) one month school break (many people leave Erzurum), and (c) beginning the spring semester. Extension work did not stop but it was reduced by these activities.

EXTENSION

Institute

The accelerated talk of an Extension Institute has been one of the main topics for meetings throughout this period. The proposed "Extension Institute Regulations" were given to the Committee on Research, Farm Transfer and Extension. It was then transmitted to the Dean without change. (This was a draft prepared and revised by several men in the last three years.) It is now awaiting the General Council's approval or disapproval.

Newsletter

The second and third newsletters were printed and distributed to agricultural leaders throughout Turkey. The third one had a questionnaire attached to it for response and comments. Response to this questionnaire is continuing to come to Ataturk University. A report will be made and included in the next Quarterly.

The mailing list is over 300 at the present. The topics in the last two issues were concerned with articles such as beet top silage, feeding lambs in the feed lot, Extension activities, and introduction of Ataturk University staff members by departments. The first issue was mainly a brochure about Ataturk University written by Professor Fenske.

Communication Seminar

Dr. Ray Hadsell, A.I.D./Ankara, presented two seminars on communication February 23-26 at the University. The first seminar was for the provincial Extension workers in Erzurum. The second seminar was for the

staff members of the University. Topics were changed to fit the group. There were 25 present from the Extension group, and 15 present from the University staff.

Tours and Trips

- a. Two village tours were taken by staff members. The Rector had expressed desire that the staff members become more acquainted with the villages and villagers in Eastern Turkey. Six villages were visited and views expressed. People from three of those six villages have visited the University since those tours.
- b. A group of villagers came to visit the beef cattle operation and especially to visit the open sheds. There were 40 villagers.
- c. A trip was made to Erzincan to assist the regional school to build open shed sheep facilities. Plans were not completed due to competition of other agencies in Erzincan for the Rector's time that day.
- d. A trip was made by the Director of the new research center in Muş to Ataturk University to get information and plans for open shed milking facilities.
- e. A trip was made to Kan village to the rug-making school's Achievement Day. The school graduated about 30 students.
- f. A week's visit was made to Ankara to confer with: (1) A.I.D.; (2) Raif Savas, Director of Regional and Technical Agricultural Schools; and (3) The General Directorate of Adult Education for Village Affairs.

Cooperation

A meeting was held with the Provincial Director of Extension to help coordinate the activities of the University and their organization. Not much has transpired as far as cooperation, but the Provincial Director has planned several short courses in each county in the province. This speaks well of the idea given to them during the last quarter (Village Short Courses).

TEACHING

A. First Semester

Extension Methods 101 (2 hours credit) - This course was completed during January. One hundred forty-nine students took the final and 90% passed the course.

Experimental Design 258 (3 hours credit) - This course was also

completed in January. Professor Weihing assisted in this course. Ninety-six students took this course with 6% failures.

B. Second Semester

Extension Course 101 (2 hours credit) - This course is being offered again. There are 66 students enrolled. The course is now open only to Junior and Senior students.

C. Assistance is also being given in the Animal Breeding Course.

RESEARCH

- A. Assistance was given to Dr. Macit Ozhan on his thesis. He has applied for his Doçent's degree in March.
- B. Assistance is being given on the Sheep Breeding Experiment. It will be a long range program using Black Karaman and Merinos.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- A. A trip to Muş was made to acquire information as to the potential of the valley to Turkish economy. Other members of the team were Harold Allen, Leo Fenske, John Weihing and Kutlu Zoral, Agricultural Economics Assistant.
- B. The Professor's Council has had its ups and downs, but is again making decisions at this time.
- C. Doçent Kemal Biyikoglu was granted a one-year leave of absence to study in a European country. He left March 27th.
- D. Doçent Saban Karatas has been selected (by the Rector) to be Chairman of the Department of Animal Science.

QUARTERLY REPORT

April 1 - June 30, 1965

EXTENSION INSTITUTE REGULATIONS

The most important event during this quarter has been the acceptance of the Extension Institute Regulations by the Faculty of Agriculture.

At present, the regulations have advanced back to my office for final reading and then will be forwarded to the Dean, Rector, and then to the Ministry of Education for final approval. The approval by the

General Committee was the largest step. A copy of the regulations follows this report.

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN EXTENSION

1. Training Session for Home Economics. Miss Maude Smith, A.I.D. Home Economist, and Mrs. Suheyila Teoman, Director of Home Economics in the Ministry of Village Affairs, held a three-day training session for four home economists from Ataturk University and the provincial offices in Erzurum.

The purpose of the session was to train the personnel in program planning. In the three-day session, trips were made to a village and a program was set up by the ladies of the village.

2. Fertilizer Demonstrations. The Soils Department of Ataturk University, in cooperation with A.I.D. and the provincial directors of Gumuşhane, Muş, and Erzurum provinces has made over ninety fertilizer demonstrations this spring.

Demonstrations were conducted on the following types of crops: arpa, melez misir, misir, bugday, çavdar, yonca, çayir, fig, korunga, ve mera. Ammonium nitrate and super-phosphate were the fertilizers used on the plots. Each plot was ten meters square. The purpose of these demonstrations is to demonstrate the effects of fertilizers on the above mentioned crops.

Within the next few months, the Extension Service of Ataturk University will send inspection teams to the various experimental sites to determine the effectiveness of the fertilizers on the various crops. The most reliable results will be seen when the fertilized crops are harvested.

3. Newsletter. The fourth newsletter was completed and mailed. The analysis of the questions mentioned in the last letter indicated that people are eager for information. Approximately 30 per cent of the questionnaires were returned. In almost all cases, the comment was "it is useful material".

4. Shearing School. A sheep-shearing school was held at the Erzincan Regional Agricultural School. The school consisted of ten students. The first morning consisted of setting up the equipment and explaining the reasons why shearing of sheep the correct way is important. The afternoon was devoted to shearing the Australian method. Other phases of the school were care and sharpening of equipment.

5. A meeting was held with the officials of the Iliça Teachers School. The school officials had requested assistance in field research and demonstrations. Projects are being developed.

6. A trip to Matalya in May was made to discuss livestock

problems with the Matalya Regional School, the sugar factory and the Agricultural Extension Director. Most of the time was spent with the Regional School discussing the livestock plans for their school. Stops were made at the sugar factory and the Extension Director's office.

7. A tour of a village was arranged for the Extension class April 1. This helped to give the students a closer look at the problems in a village in Eastern Turkey. Mr. Jason Webster also got his feet wet.

TEACHING

a. Completed the course in Agricultural Extension Methods 101. Sixty-six students started the course and 65 took the final examinations. The grades were: zero 10s, two 9s, ten 8s, twenty-eight 7s, eleven 6s, ten 5s, one 4, three 3s, and one 0.

b. Served as a member of the examination committee for Doçent Swave Yalvas. He successfully completed his examinations for Professor of Zoology.

c. Served as a member of the subject matter committee for Assistant Sefkati Gulden's Doctor's examination. The area was Extension. He successfully became Doctor of Agricultural Economics.

d. Held an assistant's entrance examination for one applicant. He did not do satisfactory work.

RESEARCH

Assisted with research in Animal Science in the following categories:

- a. Lamb-feeding experiment. Home-grown feeds vs. factory feeds.
- b. Carcass data on feed lambs. Merino vs. Markarman.
- c. Carcass data of Monofer-Brown Swiss crosses.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Cento Tour -- At the request of Cento/Ankara, Professor Weihing and I represented Ataturk in a working survey of agricultural production in the areas of the Cento Railroad and connecting road links. The area observed was Muş, Van, Hakkari, Bitlis and Diyarbakir provinces.

After the survey, a meeting between the Turkish team and an Iranian team met in Iran to propose projects for the development of this area. In general, the problems are lack of (1) power, (2) irrigation,

(3) marketing, (4) forestry, and (5) grazing. As for the implications of these problems on livestock, power would allow the release of manure for fertilizer and animal heat within the house for supplemental heat. This would allow for better crops, more feed, a higher standard of sanitation within the houses.

The over-grazing is due to poor management. There are high-quality grasses that still exist. Proper management would allow them to be reestablished and productive. Not only would the pastures be improved, but it would allow the livestock to express their genetic ability, so improvement may be accomplished by breeding programs.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION INSTITUTE REGULATIONS
OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE OF ATATURK UNIVERSITY

Article 1: Establishment and Name

In accordance with Article 2 of the Universities Law 4936, an Extension Service is established in the Faculty of Agriculture of Ataturk University. The name of this organization is "Agriculture Extension Institute of Ataturk University".

Article 2: Objectives

To train the farmers and villagers, with special emphasis to those in Eastern Anatolia, in agriculture and home economics by means of an organized program of field days, demonstrations, meetings and training courses, and when necessary, with radio, television and easily understandable publications for the farmers and villagers.

Article 3: Duties

To explain to villagers the practical results of research made and some known technical facts in their simplest forms. For this purpose, bulletins, brochures, circulars, magazines, and newspapers can be published. Information can also be given through radio and television.

Article 4:

To establish courses for a period of one day, one week and when necessary for a longer period. Also seminars and meetings.

Article 5:

For giving information to the farmers and the villagers in the fields of livestock, nutrition, fertilization, field agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, etc. Field days should be established on the University farm. Demonstration and exhibitions can also be arranged.

Article 6:

To conduct meetings, conferences, and seminars. To arrange trips for village leaders, muhtars, teachers and groups. Attempt to understand their problems and try to solve them.

Article 7:

Agriculture Extension Service can exchange ideas with the Ministry of Agriculture and with the institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture. They can cooperate in doing certain work. Extension Service can

also help the Ministry of Agriculture in the training of leaders.

Article 8: Financial Support

Financial support for the Extension Service is provided from the budget of the Faculty of Agriculture. Besides this, financial help can be accepted from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Village Affairs, from either foreign or local, private or official institutions.

Article 9:

The budget proposal of the Extension Service is prepared in time and given to the Dean.

Article 10: Organization

Agriculture Extension Institute is a unit of the Faculty of Agriculture and is under direct supervision of the Dean.

Article 11:

The following are the organs of the Extension Service:

- a. Director of the Extension Institute
- b. Extension Institute Committee
- c. Assisting personnel

Article 12:

Director of the Extension Service. The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture appoints the Director of the Extension Service. The Director can be selected from among the instructors or assistant instructors.

Article 13:

The Committee of the Extension Service is established by the Director of the Extension Service in agreement with the Dean. The Committee is made up of 3 to 5 members and they are selected from the academic members of the Faculty.

Article 14:

The duties of the Director:

- a. He is the neutral member of the Committee.
- b. He prepares the budget of the Extension Service and prepares the general work program.
- c. He operates technical and financial procedures.
- d. He arranges cooperations with the Institutions outside the University and with the Departments and the Institutes within the University.

- e. He is responsible for the work of the managing and technical personnel in the Extension Service.

Article 15:

The duties of the Extension Service Committee:

- a. Helps the Director in preparation of the budget and general work program.
- b. Helps and advises the Director in all works.
- c. The Committee examines closely all the circulars, bulletins and magazines which are to be published by the Extension Service before they allow the printing.

Article 16:

Assisting Personnel:

When the Dean of the Faculty and the Director of the Extension Service decide that some assisting personnel is needed, they can employ part-time or full-time personnel as needed. These personnel may be technical writers, chiefs of a course, typists, etc.

These personnel are appointed to the cadres in the Faculty according to the manual law procedure.

Article 17:

The concerned departments may assign one of their academic personnel to follow up the work concerning their department in the Extension Service. However, before the assignment, the approval of the Dean and the Director of the Extension Service must be given.

These assigned academic personnel, in dealing with the Extension problems, will be under the Director of the Extension Service. With regards to any other problem, they are under the authority of their own department.

Article 18:

This regulation will be in effect from the time it is published.

Article 19:

This regulation is practiced by the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Article 20:

Agriculture Extension Service, besides the Faculty of Agriculture staff member, with correspondence between the Faculty and the Ministry

of Agriculture, can be of help to each other's programs as follows:

The Ministry of Agriculture can send one or two of their staff members to work with Extension Service. No changes are made in the title of these people. In the same way, Agriculture Extension Service can give one or more of their well-qualified and trained staff members to the Ministry of Agriculture temporarily. In each instance, the individual concerned should be given the opportunity to accept or decline the assignment offered.

Article 21:

Ataturk University activities will be supplementary and complementary to the work done by the Regional Technical Agriculture Directors.

BOTANY DEPARTMENT

Professor Lloyd H. Swift

QUARTERLY REPORT

October 1 - December 31, 1964

During this report period, Dr. Mehmet Oner gave the Botany 1 lectures in the Chemistry Building's auditorium annex. There are about 240 students, or an increase of more than a hundred over the number last year. Four laboratory sections were originally scheduled, and a fifth one was opened. Mrs. Ozden Inceoglu has given laboratory instruction. Dr. Oner's laboratory manual is not yet published, but the manuscript is now in Ankara undergoing examination by prospective bidders on a printing contract.

Dr. Oner has been in the process of drafting his docency thesis. Its tentative title is "An Ecologic and Taxonomic Analysis of the Micro-fungal Flora of Ataturk University Farm and Adjacent Mountain Soils". The Nebraska Group Botanist has provided linguistic assistance in the interpretation of technical papers in English. Research is much hampered by lack of technical periodicals, but Dr. Oner has compensated for this deficiency to a considerable extent by full utilization of photocopy privileges available through GENTO. Since the departure of Professor Vennix, the Nebraska Group Botanist has assisted in the technicalities of processing the forms involved.

The new Botany Assistant, Mrs. Ozden Inceoglu, in connection with her work at Ankara University, has made a number of detailed drawings of sections of xerophytic leaves. She has obtained seed from the Kew Gardens of England, and expects to obtain more from Ankara University. This can be used to provide plant material for experimental treatments.

Advertisements for additional Assistants have been promised. The idea of utilizing Peace Corps members as laboratory assistants has been proposed, but it is doubtful that Americans working in this capacity would be more successful than Turks. Furthermore, Peace Corps members would require translators when they spoke on botanical subjects, and translators are more difficult to obtain than Assistants.

Sunger Guven, the Botany laborant, resigned his position to become a student in the Turkology Department. He has been replaced by Yucel Ercis, a lise student who left school to serve his term of duty in the army and who intends to complete requirements for graduation from the lise. He has been typing another set of Botany 1 lecture-note stencils, and is gaining some experience which should enable him to handle laboratory sections on occasion.

Good progress has been made on the greenhouses. The glass is now

in place, making winter work possible, and construction of the benches is proceeding.

The library has acquired several basic books which improve its coverage of Botany. There is, however, no systematic policy on accessions; and this weakness is especially serious in regard to serial publications. A list of needed periodicals has been submitted, and additional books have been recommended for purchase.

A major achievement has been the reactivation of the Professors' Council. Its chief accomplishment thus far has been the ratification of certain doctoral and docency degrees. The faculty Senate has not yet been reconstituted. The General Committee of the Science and Letters Faculty has been busy revising the Student Regulations. The Schedule Committee of the Science and Letters Faculty has arranged examination times and is working on the scheduling of classes for next semester.

At the request of Dean Incekara, the Nebraska Group Botanist has prepared a laboratory session for students of a local teacher's college which lacks any laboratory facilities. The group came to the Botany laboratory in three sections for two hours on successive weeks.

Immediate departmental objectives are still of a service character. The achievement of these is much hampered by the lack of any sort of University departmental-budget planning. The expansion of the Department to a position where it could offer an independent major is a principal long-range objective. Progress toward this objective will require advances in several directions, and at least six can be distinguished:

1. There must be a storeroom system to allow efficient laboratory work in connection with new courses.
2. There must be budgetary funds available to implement planning and to provide for contingencies.
3. There must be systematic provision of additional equipment as the Department expands.
4. There must be systematic staffing planning.
5. There must be planning on the permanent quarters of the Department.
6. There must be improvement in library acquisition procedures so as to support an expanded Botany Department.

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1965

During this period, examinations were given in Botany 1. Of the 222 students taking the course for the first time, 180 passed; of 15 students taking the course for the second time, 12 passed.

In March, the second semester classes started. Botany 2 was again handled by Dr. Mehmet Oner. The Nebraska Group Botanist undertook Botany 102, the Plant Physiology course; but again no translator was available. Dr. Fahrettin Tosun was willing to do this work, but he recalled that when he had done it for Professor Winter he had been promised remuneration, and had never received any. Investigation of the present situation revealed that if payment were allowed him for translation, this would disqualify him from receiving certain other salary, and that the extra work could result only in a lower net income.

Dr. Mehmet Oner was also willing to do the work, but last year he, too, was promised compensation which did not materialize. Investigation of the present situation in his case revealed that if payment were allowed him for translation, this would disqualify him from receiving other salary exactly equal in amount.

The first lecture was made with Ercan Guneyli, a capable third-year Phytotechnique student, once again acting as translator. As a scholarship student, Guneyli is ineligible to receive any compensation for his services except appreciation; but as his fellow students did not accord him that, he resigned not only as translator but also as laboratory assistant, although he had previously been eager to handle the laboratory work. The services of Sabih Dolen were engaged for the second lecture, but ultimately Dr. Oner was persuaded to translate this and the subsequent lectures.

At the request of Dean Incekara, a second series of laboratory sessions for students of the local teachers' college was prepared during the first semester. Translators for the Nebraska Group Botanist at these sessions were Dr. Tosun, Dr. Oner, Dr. Ali Istar, and Ercan Guneyli. The Dean proposed yet another series of laboratory sessions for the teachers' college students during the second semester, but the position of the Department on this was that while it was encountering difficulty in offering laboratory instruction to its University students, it should avoid encumbering its program with services to non-University students.

The Department suggested, however, in connection with the discussions on the teachers' college matter, that since Miss Inayet Berkman did not have an assignment for teaching in the Soils Department, she might be available to handle the Plant Physiology laboratory. The Dean thought that this might indeed be so, and that she might also be available as translator for the teachers' college students. Miss Berkman has

high ability, and would be an ideal person to handle the Plant Physiology laboratories if she could be persuaded to; but it proved impossible to so persuade her. Dr. Oner ultimately volunteered to translate the laboratory portion of the course, but it is not possible on this basis to split the laboratory into the proper number of sections.

Two years ago, on the basis of smaller enrollment than at present, Professor Winter recommended two additional assistants for the Plant Physiology laboratory. He was not optimistic about the availability of such persons, and in fact none have been found. The problem is not, however, that persons capable of doing this work are not to be found in Turkey, but rather that the legal situation has made it impossible to obtain their services. Certain students now here are capable of doing some of this work, but there is no prospect of attracting any until the provision in the law that a scholarship student cannot receive payment is changed. The prospects of obtaining new Assistants have become brighter by reason of a 75 percent pay increase for Ataturk University staff over rates prevailing at other Turkish universities, but the effect of this has not yet been felt.

During February, Dr. Reign S. Hadsell gave a seminar at Ataturk University in which he stressed the utility of visual aids and in particular that of the overhead projector. It may be noted in this connection that Botany 102 as presented this year is the first course given at Ataturk University in which extensive use has been made of overhead projection technique. The development of Verifax transparent sheeting for use with the type of Verifax copier now at the University and the book copying attachment, also at the University, provides a simple means of copying printed diagrams for projection. The Botany 102 students have undertaken to duplicate for review purposes the projection diagrams used in the course.

Dr. Oner visited the Botany Professors of Ankara University and Istanbul University in February to acquaint himself with their views on thesis preparation. He also inquired regarding the existence of possible candidates for the position of Botany Assistant at Ataturk University, but found none. The attempt to obtain early publication of his Botany manual has not proved successful, but it is still in line for eventual publication. He has finished and submitted his docency thesis on the microfungial flora of Ataturk University lands.

In February, Mrs. Ozden Inceoglu gave birth to a daughter. Her return to work was delayed beyond the normally allowed leave period and, as a consequence, Botany 2 laboratory work suffered. A number of stop-gap remedies were proposed, but the only one which had promise was that Mrs. Nadiye Baskan, the wife of a mathematics instructor, might be persuaded to handle the Botany 2 laboratories on a temporary basis. However, Mrs. Inceoglu returned at the end of this report period.

During this period, a refrigerator was delivered to the Department. About ten days later, however, the manager of the Turkish storeroom

submitted a list of Turkish items in the Botany Department to be signed for by Dr. Oner. Signature will make him personally liable for the full purchase cost of the items in question if any of them are lost or stolen. Since the lock on the Botany Laboratory can be worked by about half the people in the building, Dr. Oner refused to sign. The manager of the Turkish storeroom then indicated it would be necessary to remove the refrigerator and the Turkish microscopes to storage in the basement. He also noted that before long the A.I.D. microscopes would be under his control, and that it would then become necessary to remove them also to storage in the basement. The Department had requested a Yale-type lock more than a year ago, and the request has recently been approved, although funds are not yet available for its purchase. The General Secretary was contacted on the equipment matter, and he persuaded the storeroom manager to hold off on reclaiming equipment until such time as the University could provide a lock. The situation, however, still has sinister overtones, in that when the storeroom manager is placed in charge of the A.I.D. microscopes, he will probably also take over the A.I.D. storeroom; and the vision of an American-type storeroom, which is the basis of student laboratory instruction, will be lost.

Considerable inventory work has been done in preparation for a projected end-use audit. A large proportion of the supplies procured for Botany have not yet been fully utilized. This does not condemn the wisdom of those who ordered the materials, for the supplies are those that would be utilized by an active department. On the other hand, it would be unreasonable to imagine that these original orders could possibly have included everything that an active department would require for the next ten years. Efficient use of present materials will necessitate the development of a storeroom system, and this must be supplemented by regularly budgeted funds for the operation of student laboratories. A new series of large purchases will not rectify the situation unless something is done about the storeroom and budget problems.

The library has acquired a few additional Botany books, and is processing orders for others. More system than heretofore was used in distributing the latest order to various subject-matter areas. Twenty items in Botany were asked for, but the time allowed for book selection was rather short. The request was made Friday afternoon, and the book recommendations had to be turned in Saturday morning.

The General Committee of the Science and Letters Faculty has made little progress during this period in its revision of the Student Regulations, but it has approved continuing use of the Central Turkish Entrance Examination system for selecting students. The Science and Letters Professors' Council on January 18, 1965 officially established the Botany Department and named the Nebraska Group Botanist as the first Chairman. The other Science and Letters departments were similarly established on the same date. However, the science departments may be short-lived if the proposal to amalgamate them into a single department is followed. The Professors' Council approved the offering of Assistant

examination in Istanbul for the convenience of candidates who cannot make the trip to Erzurum to take them. It has also approved Dr. Oner's docency candidacy, and appointed a second committee to pass on the professorial candidacy of Docent Suavi Yalvac.

During the remainder of this semester, the Nebraska Group Botanist will be primarily occupied with the Plant Physiology course. About 110 students are taking the course this year as opposed to about 35 last year. The course has been extensively reorganized on the basis of the Handbuch der Pflanzenphysiologie and much other literature not available here last year. It is still not clear to what extent greenhouse facilities can be used this semester.

QUARTERLY REPORT

April 1 - June 30, 1965

During this report period, the Botany Department taught Botany 2--A Survey of the Plant Kingdom, and Botany 102--Plant Physiology. In Botany 2, Dr. Mehmet Oner gave lectures and Mrs. Ozden Inceoglu handled the laboratory sessions. In Botany 102, the Nebraska Group Botanist gave lectures and handled laboratory sessions. Dr. Oner served as translator. The laboratory portion of the course was severely impaired by lack of equipment, supplies and greenhouse facilities; but there was, nevertheless, more laboratory work than in previous years.

In the past, student attendance has been theoretically compulsory, but individual instructors have differed markedly in their enforcement of it. For example, one of the laxer systems of checking attendance has been to have students hand in a list of their absences at the end of the semester. Under this system, few students suffer disqualification on the basis of unsatisfactory attendance. According to University regulations, only the Executive Committee is empowered to excuse absences. On the basis of this regulation, failing students have been able successfully to claim that their failures should not be entered in the records--because in fact they had been absent more than the permitted number of times, and the excuses accepted from them by instructors were without Executive Committee authorization and therefore invalid. During most of the past semester, the regulations have been adhered to in that the Deans, acting on behalf of the Executive Committee have issued excuses.

The Nebraska Group Botanist assisted Dr. Oner in his preparation for the docency English examination which was passed during this period. Mrs. Inceoglu has continued her work on the leaves of xeromorphic plants, and obtained additional seeds from the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris. Her work suffers from a lack of needed micro-technique equipment and supplies, but in spite of this, she has recently produced a series of 22 dicta regarding the xeromorphic leaf. Additional study will be required to verify their correctness and originality.

Additional Assistants are needed for departmental development. Some of this year's Ataturk University graduates are prospective candidates, notably ii. Oner Uruk, who became interested in a botanical career while taking the Plant Physiology course as a Phytotechnique student.

The Nebraska Group Botanist went to Ankara to participate as a member of the jury for the professorial examination of the then Zoology Docent Suavi Yalvac. Docent Yalvac passed this examination, and the candidacy was later approved by the Professors' Council and subsequently by the Minister of Education. Yalvac thus becomes the first professor to be developed within the Science and Letters Faculty, and the first professor of this faculty to have training in the Participant program.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Professor Bryant Harrell

QUARTERLY REPORT

October 1 - December 31, 1964

Personnel

Guven Uyanik was appointed lecturer at the beginning of this semester. He has decided to fulfill his military obligation, and it appears that he will leave Erzurum the middle of March.

Captain Rifat Danisman, an experienced teacher of chemistry and head of the army control laboratory, joined the department as lecturer shortly after the beginning of the semester. He is with us part time.

Bayan Gulseren Akder was appointed Assistant this month.

Participant Attila Yildiz has applied for an extension of his time in the U.S.A. in order that he may earn the Ph.D. degree. The University of North Carolina is prepared to grant him a fellowship. I strongly recommend that this extension be granted and that the Nebraska Group encourage the Turkish authorities to allow Yildiz to remain. In general, I feel that qualified candidates in the physical sciences should earn their Ph.D. degrees in the U.S.A. They are unlikely to grasp American methods in higher education in science or the philosophy behind them in two years. Also, the universal American requirement of a Ph.D. for the university teacher of science is not mere whimsey. It is particularly important for this candidate to have his Ph.D. since he has been a leader in his classes at North Carolina; he is a native of Erzurum who prefers to pursue his career in this area; he is respected by his colleagues at this university; and, he is receptive to new ideas.

On the request of Rector Koksai, I agreed to extend my period of service at Ataturk University for three months, to the middle of May. The formalities in connection with this extension appear to be proceeding satisfactorily.

Courses

General Chemistry lectures are given by Uyanik. Two hundred and seventy-two students took the first test. Danisman lectures in Organic Chemistry and in Biochemistry. Forty-one and 107 students, respectively, took the first tests in these courses. Twenty-eight percent of the student body of the university takes General Chemistry. About 40% of the student body takes chemistry courses (making some allowance for students who take more than one chemistry course).

Assistant Akder is preparing to give the lectures in General Chemistry under my direction next semester. Captain Danisman plans to lecture in Analytical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry next semester.

Laboratory

Immediately upon the arrival of Rector Okyar in Erzurum, a meeting was held to discuss the Chemistry Laboratory. (Okyar arrived on a Sunday, the meeting occurred Monday afternoon, 21 December.) In attendance in my office were Rector Okyar, ex-Rector Koksai, Deans Yalcinlar and Incekara, Chief Advisor Allen, General Secretary, Farm Manager, Purchasing Agent, and members of the Department of Chemistry.

The minimum needs for the General Chemistry Laboratory were outlined once more, and there was considerable discussion of some of the points.

It was learned that the TL 150,000 promised by the Minister of Education for supplies for the department has not been credited to the University. However, the University officials stated that they can make TL 50,000 available. This will allow stocking drawers with individual issue equipment for 100 students, in addition to buying some other equipment and chemicals. Mr. Allen stated that Nebraska Group help in buying supplies not available in Turkey for the department awaits provision of additional funds by A.I.D.

It is known that cabinet work needed for the service rooms is being done at the farm. Farm Manager stated everything necessary for the service rooms will be completed in one month.

It was decided that General Chemistry Laboratory will be given only to students of Soil Science next semester.

No decisions were made in the matters of burner gas, locks, course credit, or translations.

It was hoped that this meeting might help to assure a carryover to the new administration of the interest in laboratory development shown by Rector Koksai.

Captain Danisman is preparing lists of needs in hopes of giving laboratory with Analytical Chemistry next spring. It is feared that budget and personnel limitations will prevent this, even if the laboratory is put in order.

Student Regulations

The student regulations passed by the faculty General Committee last June were returned by the University Executive Committee for review.

Revised regulations were passed in early November by a committee appointed by the Dean (Palmer and Harrell members). Noteworthy are the addition of the ideas of prerequisites and of a student's maintaining a certain quality in his work in order to remain in the University. The advances made in June were retained.

The regulations are once more being considered by the General Committee. The major portion of the work is believed to have been accomplished. However, our administrators find their time taken up by extra duties, and the pace has slowed considerably.

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1965

Lecturer Guven Uyanik left the University in mid-March to serve his military obligation. He applied to the army because of his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the department is developing.

Two hundred forty-six students took the final examination in Chemistry 1 in January. Of these, 139 passed the course. Approximately 250 students are attending the lectures in Chemistry 2 which are given by Assistant Gulseren Akder under my direction. Captain Rifat Danisman is giving the lectures in Physical Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry.

During January and February, benches were installed in the service rooms to the Chemistry Laboratory (241, 242). The benches are equipped with drawers and lockers underneath and shelves above. The items are of wood and now need painting. Plumbing for water and gas service were installed in room 242. The benches should prove satisfactory. However, the shelving and plumbing in room 242 can be improved.

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Professor Edgar Z. Palmer

QUARTERLY REPORT
October 1 - December 31, 1964

The quarter has been marked by the beginning of the major in Economics and Business. We had requested 20 students from the national examination rolls, and got them, but then the transfers began to come in--transfers from other departments in Ataturk University and transfers from other universities. We finally wound up with 49 major freshmen, having put on the brakes and turned away several others. Now it appears that the major had not been fully processed, and the students are not getting their scholarship money. This has started proceedings rolling again, and it seems likely that in the near future the proposed curriculum will be submitted to the Professors' Council of the Science and Literature Faculty, and, if approved, sent on to the Director of Higher Education and the Minister of Education for approval. The Dean and the Rector (who is himself an economist) seem to be in full accord with the establishment of the major. The students are of average quality, with only a few who are likely to fail.

This semester I have lectured to the Principles of Economics class, with the translation assistance first of Ozdemir Akmur, then of Talat Gullap, and now of Aydin Turkbali. I did this for several reasons: (1) to get better acquainted with my major students, who are required to take this course, (2) to try out my new Turkish text in the subject, which, however, has not yet been delivered to the students (except the first third of the chapters), and (3) to give the students, including some dozen English majors taking the course, practice in hearing English. It also gave Ozdemir practice in translating English.

During the semester (in December), Demir Aslan finished his Ph.D. thesis, and passed his examination for the doctorate. Professor H. Furgac, Dean of the Faculty at Istanbul University, came to be on the committee. Now, Demir Aslan and Ozdemir Akmur have gone to Ankara to attend the Georgetown University English lessons, preparatory to becoming participants in America. Aydin Turkbali, who had started at Georgetown and was doing very well, apparently decided not to continue, and came back to Ataturk.

During the semester, Dr. Osman Arikan has conducted courses in International Trade and (with my assistance on the laboratory exercises) in Economic Statistics. Talat Gullap has conducted a course in Public Finance and Taxation. Both these men are Lecturers. Demir Aslan and now Aydin Turkbali have, under my supervision, given a course in Economic Problems for about 100 agricultural students; and Ozdemir Akmur and our new assistant Metin Turko (appointed at the beginning of the semester)

have, under my supervision, given a course in Introductory Accounting for the Economic and Business majors and the Agricultural Economics majors.

Baki Pirimoglu has had no class responsibilities, but has made good progress on his doctoral thesis, as has Talat Gullap. These have required considerable advice and assistance from me.

I have been named chairman of the committee to set up the final examination schedule for the first semester, and the class schedule for the second semester, for the Science and Literature Faculty. The first objective has been accomplished, and the second is well under way, both in cooperation with the similar committee from the Agricultural Faculty.

The new Rector, Osman Okyar, has consented to (1) teach one section of the Principles of Economics in the second semester, (2) participate in a seminar in Economics, and (3) be a member of the committee for Talat Gullap's doctoral examination.

I have been appointed head of the English Language and Literature Department, in addition to being head of the Economics and Business Department. As such, I have had considerable responsibility in connection with acquisition of new assistants, student registrations, and planning for the second semester classes.

QUARTERLY REPORT January 1 - March 31, 1965

The quarter has contained the ending of the first semester and the beginning of the second semester of the academic year. Of the 49 major students in Economics and Business, all but eight passed the Principles of Economics course, and these eight are taking it again in the second semester. In general, they seem to be a good group of students. In the second semester, the Principles course is being given for the Agricultural Faculty students. There are four sections, of which Rector Osman Okyar has one (although he has been away much of the time so far, and Assistant Dr. Osman Arikan has taught it). In the Money and Banking class, also given for the Agricultural Faculty students, there are over 100 registered.

During the quarter, Assistant Talat Gullap finished his thesis, was given his examination, and was awarded the doctorate. He is the third of my original five assistants to receive the doctorate since I have been here. Talat had to leave immediately for his service in the Army.

Two of the assistants, Demir Aslan and Ozdemir Akmur, are in Georgetown studying English in preparation for study as a participant in America. One new assistant, Ayhan Toroman, is being certified now. His

specialization will be Business Management. His language is French, but he promises to learn English as fast as possible.

A new course, the second course in Accounting and dealing with Corporate Accounts, has been organized, and is being taught to the Economics and Business majors with the help of Assistant Metin Turko.

I have been lecturing regularly in the Economic Problems class, with the translation by Dr. Osman Arikan. I also taught the English class for some of the Economics and Business majors, until Gunes Gunel returned. I am supervising all the classes taught in the department.

Much work has gone into reorganizing the list and numbering of courses in the Economics and Business Department, and also in the English Language and Literature Department of which I am Acting Chairman. I personally registered all the students in both departments, in order to become acquainted with them and with their problems. My wife is teaching many courses in the English Language and Literature Department.

In February, we had a short vacation in Beirut and in Southern Turkey, visiting the American University in Beirut, and the new Gaziantep College in Gaziantep, Turkey. The latter was by special invitation of the President, Cemil Alevli, in whose home we were entertained while there. We were invited to talk to the Board of Directors of the College after visiting its premises. On our way back, we purchased many books in Ankara for our use and for the University library.

QUARTERLY REPORT April 1 - June 30, 1965

This has been a quarter of finishing up, being my last quarter here. However, many of the activities were continuations of previous activities. Classes taught by assistants who do not have the rank of Lecturer were carefully supervised, and I was in the classroom each day unless prevented by a Professors' Council meeting or otherwise. I supervised the examinations and marks also, as well as the preliminary outlines of the course and lectures.

This included classes in Money and Banking, taught by Baki Pirimoglu; Principles of Economics, taught by Aydin Turkbali; and Corporate Accounting, taught by Metin Turko. In addition, I taught, with varying assistants as translators, the course in Economic Problems. One Economics Principles section was taught by Rector Osman Okyar, with one of my assistants taking over when the Rector was unavailable.

One Doctorate came to the Department during the quarter, namely for Aydin Turkbali, who wrote a fine thesis on the variations in meat

prices in seven cities of Turkey. Two more theses are almost completed, those of Baki Pirimoglu and Ozdenir Akmut, but time limitations have prevented their completion before I leave.

A contract has been signed between Osman Arikan, my chief assistant, and Robert College, for a survey to be conducted in ten villages of Erzurum Province this summer. Students, mostly from the Economics and Business Department, will be the enumerators. I aided in the arrangements for this survey, at the suggestion of the Rector.

One new assistant, Ayhan Toromon, was examined and appointed in April, and has proved to be a very good man. Two others have been in Georgetown until the past few weeks, preparing to go as participants this summer.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Professor Evelyn Morrow

QUARTERLY REPORT

October 1 - December 31, 1964

Current Situation

The planning and conducting of classes has occupied most of this period. This is the first semester when a full Home Economics curriculum has been in operation. Eighteen hours of lectures and twenty-eight hours of laboratory work really keep the limited staff very busy. Eight courses are being taught for the first time so there is a tremendous amount of preparation, translation and adaptation.

The dire lack of Turkish textbooks is really felt. The two other critical areas are personnel--assistants and efficient secretarial help.

Prof. Dr. Tefvik Esberk, Chairman of the Home Economics Department, was elected Dean of the Agriculture Faculty in November. This places a double responsibility on Professor Esberk and, unfortunately, he will not have as much time to devote to the development of the Department. However, it is hoped that the entire Agriculture Faculty will gain from his fine leadership.

Just at the time you think you have actually succeeded in achieving some progress, you learn some new angle that had never been mentioned and all work stops. The men were just ready to connect the gas when word was received from the Government that the University had to pay 125,000 TL before final connection could be made. Needless to say, the Faculty didn't have this much lira available. For the present, we have run against a stone wall. Rector Dogramaci and the Dean have both spent time trying to solve the problem. While all this delay goes on, it is impossible to conduct the necessary laboratory work with the students. This has weakened our program. We have, however, been fortunate to secure laboratories where our students can do a greater portion of the required laboratory work even though many adaptations must be made.

The students are doing their Nursery School Laboratory work at a government nursery and the Institutional Cookery Laboratory at Hacettepe Hospital. Also, this year we are fortunate in having the assistance of three doctors from Hacettepe Hospital to assist in teaching the Family Health course.

With changes, variations and adaptations, we have been able to conduct all courses that are included in the Home Economics curriculum even though our staff is most limited.

Research Work

Dr. Neriman Gorgunay, of Ataturk University, received her doctorate degree in the field of clothing on December 15, 1964. Her research will be helpful as a clothing reference and perhaps, with some changes, could be printed into bulletin form. This would add to the meager supply of Turkish literature on clothing.

Unfortunately, Dr. Ayse Erkut's and Dr. Bahriye Bilgir's theses for Docent degrees were not accepted by the jury. Both people need to make several major changes before their theses can be approved. Basically, both of the assistants have ample data, but they have failed to present it in a scientific manner so that it becomes meaningful rather than just pages of statistics or words.

Assistant Seniha Ozbas spent three months in a village on a cooperative research project with Agricultural Engineering assistants. Excellent data was collected, and now starts the important task of analyzing and interpreting this data. It is hoped that the greater part of Assistant Ozbas's doctorate will be complete before the Home Economist leaves in June.

The Home Economist worked with Assistant Meral Gonul, Ege University, on her doctorate thesis. The topic was finally selected, with a detailed outline for procedure of research project drafted. While at Ege, the staff member also helped the new assistant with her plans for her pre-thesis which is a requirement at Ege University.

At the present time, the Home Economist has had no report on progress of Assistant Birsan Okan's doctorate from Ataturk University.

Every effort will be made to have most of the mentioned research projects completed before termination of the Home Economist's contract as Home Economics advanced degrees cannot be granted without a major professor in the area. Another problem that must be solved.

Home Economics Activities for This Quarter

The greater portion of this quarter was spent on working with assistants on courses and supervising and conducting of class work. Numerous changes had to be made due to lack of laboratory facilities within the building, and this process is so time consuming.

A special orientation course was given to the third semester students as we do not have them for any classes the first two semesters of their university program.

Time was spent with parents and students who came to discuss the Home Economics program. It is encouraging to learn that people are gradually learning of the Home Economics major. Fourteen students were

transferred from other Faculties to our department this semester. Many other students requested to be transferred but because of the rigid rules for limited numbers in each major, we could not accept more. However, we can accept second year students much more easily than we can first year students. The reason is that the Science Faculty cannot accomodate more than a set number, at least this is the reason we receive.

We had hoped to reach the "100" mark for enrollment this semester, but thus far, there are 95 students majoring in Home Economics.

Summary of Other Activities

1. The staff has worked with Turkish American Association to secure a few more scholarships for Home Economics students. Eight students applied but only four will receive scholarships. This is very helpful.
2. Many visitors from the Peace Corps and the IFYE participants have come to the building to confer with staff members and to observe our program.
3. Two conferences were held with the new Soybean Council President, Glenn Pogeler, regarding the soybean program in Turkey. It is hoped that they will give a scholarship to a Home Economics student majoring in foods. The matter will be decided upon Mr. Pogeler's return to the United States.
4. Two conferences have been held with the Rector to try to resolve some of our current problems. A commission has been set up to study and hopefully to solve our major problem.
5. The senior Home Economics students served "High Tea" to the Minister of Agriculture from West Germany, members of the German Consulate and professors from the Agriculture Faculty. This was their first experience in "Quantity Cookery and Serving" and they did a most commendable job.
6. The Social Room in the building is becoming the social center of the Faculty. This has many advantages as well as disadvantages. Guide rules and policies governing the use of the room had to be established.
7. As usual, considerable time was spent on translations and discussions with professors, docents and assistants.
8. A large portion of time has been spent with senior students on the selection and preparation of their major term paper that must be done before graduation. The students are presenting plans and procedures at the seminar held for senior students. This has proved very helpful as well as a good educational tool.

9. Three days were spent at Ege University, at the request of the Rector and Dean, to help draft future plans for the development of Home Economics at the University. The present Dean of Agriculture is very anxious to re-establish a degree in Home Economics at Ege University. Further help will be given in February. Two of the Home Economics assistants will come to Ankara University in January for assistance on their doctoral theses and to attend Home Economics classes.

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1965

Current Situation

In January, we completed the winter semester which was the first semester that the full Home Economics curriculum was in effect. Eighteen hours of lecture and twenty-eight hours of laboratory work really kept our limited staff very busy. Eight courses were taught for the first time, so there was a tremendous amount of preparation, adjustment, adaptation and translation.

The month of February was given over to examinations. Fortunately, the large majority of our Home Economics students have passed all their course work.

Also, in February, plans were being made for the new courses and laboratory work for the summer semester.

The summer semester started March 1. Again, we found ourselves heavily burdened with fifty-one hours of lectures and laboratory work. In addition, the Home Management Practice House for senior students was put into operation. This was no small task!

We are very fortunate to have the excellent cooperation of the teaching staff at Hacettepe Hospital. We were ably assisted in the Institutional Management course and the Family Health class in the winter semester. In the summer semester, the doctors are presenting the Family Health class, and the Advanced Dietetics and Disease class is conducted by Dr. Koksol and full use of our laboratories is being utilized.

After waiting two years for the city to connect the gas, it was connected on March 30. This will greatly increase the facilities in our laboratories.

Providing all senior students complete their examinations, we will have the first Home Economics graduates (13) in July, 1965.

Research Work

Assistant Meral Gonul, Home Economist, Ege University, spent eight days at Ankara University outlining and preparing for her doctorate thesis in Nutrition.

Assistant Bersin Ipek, Home Economist, Ataturk University, spent time in February at Ankara University going over statistics literature and organizing her doctoral thesis on "Nutritional Status of Primary Children".

Assistant Seniha Ozbas spent the month of February in villages near Konya completing the collection of her data for her doctoral thesis in Nutrition of Village Families.

Dr. Ayse Erkut spent part of March and will spend the first 15 days of April in Ilucur vicinity to collect additional data for her doctoral thesis. The new data will fill the gap that was the main weakness of her original thesis.

Dr. Sevim Erel spent time in Samsun area pre-testing her questionnaire for the collection of data for her doctoral thesis on Housing.

Six of the senior students conducted a field study in February for their final thesis. The remaining seniors are submitting historical or experimental research projects. Thus far, the students have done a commendable piece of work in the preparation of their final report papers or research papers.

One of the major problems confronting the Home Economics major at the present is how all of the above advanced degrees can be granted without a major professor in the Department. It is sincerely hoped that a solution can be found to this major problem.

Home Economics Activities for this Quarter

The greater portion of the quarter was spent on working with assistants on courses and the supervision and conducting of class work. Numerous changes had to be made due to lack of laboratory facilities (gas) within the building and this activity is so time consuming.

The setting up and plans of procedure for the Home Management Practice House took considerable time. However, most of the work was ably handled by Dr. Suat Kundak who has charge of the Practice House.

The need for makeshift cupboards and other needed physical facilities added to the problem. We secured bottled gas for cooking fuel. So, on March 3, five senior girls were located in the Practice House. It was most interesting to observe these girls in operation as most of

them had never gone to buy food in the markets, had not planned or prepared a meal, washed clothes, etc. This is a real, true homemaking experience for each girl. However, it is a most difficult task for the advisor as it requires constant assistance and very close supervision.

The enrollment for Home Economics remains at 95. Two students dropped out of the University but two were gained by transfer from other Faculties. The thirteen original students who enrolled in Home Economics will graduate in July. There are nineteen third-year students, thirty second-year students, and thirty-three first-year students. The fact that the enrollment has remained constant is a good indication that the students are interested in the program.

Special lectures have been given by many organizations and Ministries employing Home Economists. This way, the girls become familiar with all the types of work available for them after graduation.

Five of the first graduates have indicated a desire to stay in the Department as Assistants. If the Faculty will provide kadro for these students, it will certainly strengthen our teaching staff.

The tentative plans for summer practice work for the second- and third-year students have been set up. There will be forty-nine students doing summer practice work for a period of six weeks this summer.

Also, plans are completed for the fourth-year students to do practice teaching at a variety of different institutions. This teaching period will be very short due to the heavy class load each girl carries, but each girl will have the experience of planning a short unit project and presenting it to a class.

Summary of Other Activities

1. Several conferences were held with staff members of Hacettepe Medical Faculty and the School of Hygiene in arranging for classes and to set up the course outline for these courses.

Dean Dogan Karan has been especially helpful in working out these cooperative courses.

2. A number of out-of-country guests have been entertained in the Home Economics building the last few months.

The Ministry of Agriculture from West Germany toured the building and a tea was given in his honor with about fifty of the Professors of the Agricultural Faculty attending. The senior girls served the tea.

Dr. Florence McKinley, former Chief of Home Economics in Nebraska,

visited and discussed the current program with Home Economics staff members.

Dr. D. Hoffman, Head of Home Economics at Manhattan, Kansas, visited the Department for four days. She was the first guest to be served dinner in the Home Practice House.

Miss Dorothy Simmons, former Minnesota State Home Demonstration Leader, stopped in Ankara for a few days to visit and discuss our Home Economics program at the University and the Extension Home Economics program in Turkey.

Our most honorable guest was the President of Tunisia. He gave an address in our Conference Room and later the Home Economics and Agricultural students gave a tea for him and 400 guests.

Three other guests were here just to tour the building and learn of the Home Economics program--one from Yugoslavia, one from Russia and one from Japan.

Mr. Jason Webster, Coordinator of the University of Nebraska and Turkish program, paid us a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Webster were guests for dinner at the Practice House.

3. Three conferences have been held with staff members of the Soybean Council regarding the food program and possible work for Home Economists.
4. Many conferences have been held with Prof. Esberk and Rector Dogramaci to resolve our major personnel problem.
5. The Social Room and the Conference Room in our building are proving most popular. There are very few hours during the week that the Conference Room isn't being used.

Student activities on the Agricultural Campus have increased considerably since the opening of the Social Room for student activities. The Home Economics majors gave their first Tea and Dancing Party in March. Other groups have the room scheduled until the end of May.

6. Considerable time has been spent with senior students in providing literature and guidance for their graduation thesis.
7. The major outside activity for this advisor has been the preparation for her marriage which will take place April 10 in the Social Room of the Home Economics building. A short book could be written on the red tape and so called formalities one must go through to get married in Turkey.
8. Very little translation and editing of talks and summaries of

research has been done this quarter. Major assistance has been given to Radio Isotope and Food Technology Departments.

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1965

Current Situation

In May, we completed the summer semester which completes the first test of the four year Home Economics curriculum. With few exceptions, the curriculum well meets the needs of Home Economics students at the University level. Our greatest handicap during this so called "trial run" has been the lack of laboratory work due to lack of gas and water. This situation was taken care of in May, so, as a new semester is started next fall, there should be no reason for not conducting laboratories as needed.

The lack of a budget to buy supplies for the Foods and Nutrition classes has also presented a problem. Each ounce of sugar must be requisitioned and many times there is a delay in getting the proper forms signed before the supplies are needed. It has been strongly recommended that a special budget be set up for laboratory and demonstration supplies but, thus far, no action has been taken on this matter.

With a full curriculum in force, it would have been impossible for our limited staff to handle all the courses. As it was, they had fifty-one hours of lecture and laboratory work. In addition, Dr. Kundak and Asst. Ozbas supervised the senior girls in the Home Management House.

We were fortunate to obtain the assistance and excellent cooperation of the teaching staff at Hacettepe Hospital. Two very able doctors took complete charge of the Family Health class and the Advanced Dietetics and Disease class was conducted by Dr. Orhan Koksol. This arrangement worked very nicely because the Hospital does not have laboratory facilities--thus, we gained an instructor and full utilization of our laboratories was possible.

Examinations are being held during the entire month of June. At the present, it seems certain that twelve of the thirteen Home Economics fourth-year students will graduate.

At the present, no definite statement can be made regarding the future of the Home Economics Department. The bid for leadership is a most important issue. The matter is being worked on by Rector Dogramaci, Dean Esberk and a special committee. Hopefully, this problem will be solved before July 10.

Research

Assistant Bersin Ipek, Home Economist, Ataturk University, was to have completed her Doctoral thesis but to date her thesis has not been received. The committee was set up for the jury and the tentative date was set for June 17. Evidently, there has been some delay and no notification was given.

Assistant Seniha Ozbas completed collecting the data for her Doctoral thesis in February. She is working on an outline for the thesis and method of tabulation. The thesis should be ready for presentation next March.

Dr. Ayse Erkut spent part of March and fifteen days in April collecting additional data for her Docent thesis. She is in the process of rewriting her thesis. It will be ready for presentation in March, 1966. She has passed her language examination, so that lessens the burden.

Dr. Sevim Erel spent time in Samsun area pre-testing the questionnaire for the collection of data for her Doctoral thesis on Housing. It is planned that she will collect the data this summer.

Dr. Suat Kundak has all the material necessary to write her Docent thesis, but because of the extremely heavy teaching and interpreting load she has had the past two years, she could not complete her thesis. She also states that, unless the present personnel problem is solved, she will not remain at the University so at the present, she has no incentive to complete her thesis.

Six of the senior students conducted a field study for their final graduating theses. The other students submitted historical or experimental research projects. Thus, they all gained some practice and experience in some area of research.

A problem presents itself for the granting of advanced degrees in the future because there will be no professor in Home Economics. The present advisor may leave her name on the Professor kadro to assist these research people in order that they may be granted their degrees.

Home Economics Activities for this Quarter

The greater portion of the quarter was spent on working with assistants on course and laboratory work and in the supervision and conducting of class work.

Very commendable results were obtained from the first experience in operating the Home Practice House. The facilities are not perfect but, with a few adjustments and changes, a very satisfactory program was

worked out. In Turkey, this was a true and most practical experience in homemaking for the students as none of the girls had ever planned a meal, gone marketing, prepared a meal or served it, to say nothing of washing dishes and clothes. All this required constant assistance, guidance, and supervision on the part of the advisors in charge of the Home Management House.

Plans are underway to complete the cupboards and rearrange the stoves, etc., in preparation for the nineteen girls that will occupy the house next year in groups of fives.

Considerable time was spent with senior students in discussing graduate theses. Also, time was given to observation of teaching methods and laboratory work at the Extension Training Center. Unfortunately, the students did not have an opportunity this semester to do practice teaching. However, time was spent in making lesson plans for summer practice and the evaluation of lessons at the University level. It is suggested that each senior girl have at least three weeks teaching experience at the high school, vocational teachers training, or Extension training level in future years.

Several guest speakers appeared at the Seminar to explain and discuss the work of a Home Economist in their respective Ministries or Organizations. This gave the students a very good picture of the many opportunities of Home Economists. Five of the graduating class have indicated their desire to join the Home Economics staff as assistants. The big question is, "Will the Faculty provide kadro for these assistants?" If so, it would certainly strengthen the teaching staff.

Considerable time has been spent in setting up the summer practice work for the second and third-year students. At the present, the Ministry of Village Affairs does not have a budget so it is hard to plan students when they do not get per diem the same as students in other majors. However, this problem will be solved soon so plans for summer practice are as follows:

Schedule for Summer Practice

1. Sophomores (30) will work two weeks at State Farm (Orman Ciftligi) July 5 - July 17.
2. Sophomores will then go to provinces in pairs to work one month in Home Extension Work July 21 - August 21.
3. Juniors (19) will spend two weeks at Karabuk, July 10 - July 24, working on a special project for village families who come to Karabuk to work in the factory. This is a direct effort to help raise the standard of living--the families now have money but live in same unsanitary conditions as before.
4. Following this pilot experience, the Juniors will spend one month in

Home Extension provinces from July 28 to August 28 (two to a province).

The major problem in relation to summer practice work is "Who is going to supervise the students this year?" Dr. Kundak, Dr. Erkut, and Dr. Erel all had experience last year, but all are hesitant to go alone or it seems that vacation plans come first. The matter will not be so serious if students go to the same provinces as used last year as the agents have some idea of what should be done. However, it would be a wiser plan to send them to different provinces. Just sending a letter outlining the activities is not enough--a conference must be held with each director and home agent where students are doing practice work if the practice is to be valuable to the student.

Several meetings have been held with Rector Dogramaci, Dean Esberk, Dr. Kundak, Dr. Erkut and the Home Economist to map the future of Home Economics at Ankara University. It appears the one major obstacle hampering continuing development is the lack of cooperation and understanding of the present docent. Unless this situation is altered, Dr. Kundak is resigning in July. Three excellent candidates are awaiting the decision of the Faculty before joining our staff as they refuse to work under the direct supervision of the present docent. The candidates are: Dr. Ayse Baysol, who recently received her Doctorate in Nutrition from the University of Wisconsin; Miss Suna Goksu, who holds a Master's Degree in Nutrition from the University of Nebraska and has had two years experience in Research work in Hong Kong; and Mrs. Engin Onder, who graduated from the University of Tennessee and has served as interpreter for the Home Economist in A.I.D. When trained Home Economics personnel is at such a premium, it is hard to understand why the Faculty maintains a docent to head Home Economics who has only formal training in Animal Husbandry. This is an administrative problem that must be solved by the Faculty, because all this advisor can do is to emphasize the importance of training in Home Economics rather than the possession of a docent degree for one who is to give leadership in the development of the Home Economics program at Ankara University.

Summary of Other Activities

1. Conferences have been held at regular intervals with guest instructors from Hacettepe Hospital to discuss course work in "Family Health" and "Dietetics and Disease".
2. Three meetings have been held regarding the Soybean Program in Turkey with special reference to the use of soya oil and grit.
3. Considerable time was spent on arranging tours to the villages for the Extension Methods class and different training for the Research and Teaching Methods class.

4. Three villages were visited this semester regarding family living situations and tours were taken to the Extension Training Center, Vocational Training School, and the Ministry of Village Affairs.
5. Conferences were held with the Director of Home Extension and her staff to arrange for summer practice for thirty-nine students.
6. June is examination month, so time was given to drafting examinations and checking results.
7. Time was spent with staff in the evaluation of present curriculum.
8. Inventory of all equipment was made and findings recorded. It appears there has been considerable loss of supplies from the Nutrition Laboratory. The door has been locked but, upon close check, many items are missing.
9. More than the usual amount of editing and assistance in English translations was asked these past three months. This is a most time consuming activity even though most of it is done outside of work hours. However, it is very difficult to say "no" to professors, docents, and assistants who are struggling with our language.
10. The major outside activity of this advisor was her marriage on April 10. The Social Room of the Home Economics building provided a perfect setting for the wedding ceremony and for the reception given for some 400 guests.

PLANT SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

Professor John L. Weihing

QUARTERLY REPORT October 1 - December 31, 1964

Introduction

The first semester was opened formally on October 10. Since that time, the preparation for and the conducting of classes has taken many hours. The opening of school was chaotic in my eyes but not unusual in the eyes of those staff members with more tenure than I.

Class Schedule Stability

Registration continued for two weeks after the formal opening of the school. During the first week, it became apparent that the original schedule of classes was unsatisfactory despite Prof. Edgar Palmer's long and careful work to try to get a proper schedule. This was because certain courses failed to have instructors and, therefore, a second semester course would be introduced in its place. This, and other changes, resulted in such disorganization that the Dean created an emergency curriculum committee to untangle the mess. I was one of the committee members. By the forepart of the second week, we had stabilized the curriculum, and by the end of that week, school was in full operation.

This registration indicated the great need to stabilize the schedule of courses within the University. The instability has been created by two factors: (1) certain instructors arbitrarily shifting courses back and forth between first and second semesters for reasons of convenience on their part; and, (2) the lack of instructors causing courses to be given whenever an instructor is available. This results in certain students being short in hours and others having way too many. A set schedule of courses should be made at least one year in advance and it should not be deviated from.

RESEARCH

Research Institute

I was appointed as advisor to the Research Institute last May 22, 1964. Dr. Fahrettin Tosun, who is director of that Institute, informed me last September of large irregularities in the budget of the Research Institute. The Research Institute was so destitute for funds at that time that it could not continue operation unless helped. The Ministry of Education arranged for enough funds to keep the Institute limping to

the end of the fiscal year which is March, 1965. The cause for this predicament was not in Dr. Tosun's office. Actually, that office has a very accurate account of its fiscal matters. Rather, the problem lies in the movement of monies earmarked for the Research Institute to some other purpose.

Horticulture

Asst. Huseyin Apan has collected voluminous data on the growth characteristics of various vegetables. He is presently compiling and analyzing that data. It will be used for his Doctor's thesis, as well as being valuable information for vegetable production in the area.

Asst. Fuat Tanriverdi is working very hard and diligently on his Doctor's thesis which is on adaptation of ornamentals in the Erzurum area. In January, he will go to Ankara for two weeks to visit a plant taxonomist to identify the many plant species that he collected this last summer.

Agronomy

Dr. Fahrettin Tosun is now writing his Doctor's thesis which is on root and foliage development of various forage plants in relation to cutting (assimilated grazing). He plans to have his thesis completed by March. Besides his thesis studies, he has compiled the data on the rotation and fertilizer studies and other experiments.

Asst. Erol Gunel is presently compiling the data on fertilizer and irrigation in relation to sunflower production.

Coskun Koycu has not had much data to compile as the wheat and barley work is just getting underway.

The potatoes were dug and yield data taken. However, I have not had the opportunity to analyze that data.

Plant Protection

Docent Hasan Yuksel had a second operation this fall. He returned to duty December 2 and has been busy classifying the parasitic nematodes that he collected this summer.

As for myself, I had tobacco blue mold (*peronospora tabacina*) growing on tobacco in the laboratory. This was possible by devising a simple humidity chamber. Information regarding humidity chamber technique has been transmitted to Ege University and will be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture.

EXTENSION

Dr. Ali Istar has been working in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Ted Doane, Director of the Research Institute. Two news articles, a radio talk, and participation in one-day extension meetings in three nearby villages have been the extent of the extension activities by our department.

TEACHING

The following courses are being given this semester:

<u>Course No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
Fitotekni 1	Beginning Plant Science	J. L. Weihing Erol Gunel Coskun Koycu
" 102	Vegetables	H. Apan
" 103	Cereal Crops	A. Demirilicakmak
" 201	Plant Breeding	F. Tosun
" 258	Experimental Design	T. Doane and J. L. Weihing
Horticulture 1	General Horticulture	A. Istar

We are particularly fortunate to obtain the services of Dr. Ahmet Demirilicakmak of the Ministry of Agriculture for this semester. He obtained a Ph.D. from Edmondton, Canada about two years ago and is an excellent teacher. He would be an extremely valuable addition to our department and he would like to join our staff, but because of Turkish law he cannot afford to do so.

The Beginning Plant Science course has never had a laboratory. This semester we instituted one. Because of limited facilities for growing plants, the laboratory has been limited to the study of seeds, seed germination and seedling establishment. Below is a compilation of the laboratory exercises for the semester. An outline was written for each exercise. From this beginning, a laboratory manual adapted to Turkish conditions may be developed.

FITOTEKNI I LABORATORY EXERCISES 1964-65

The laboratory work during the semester will be divided into two main parts.

- A. The following seeds will be planted at various depths in glass-front, double chambered boxes.

Corn	Cotton	Tobacco	Squash
Bean	Barley	Cabbage	Red clover
Wheat	Sunflower	Pea	Korunga

The boxes will be mounted on the columns in the laboratory and will face to the windows. Weekly observations and records are to be made on each plant. A notebook must be made in which records of each weekly observation are kept. There should be at least one notebook page for each kind of plant. You may wish to have more than one. Attached is a page which contains the information required for each kind of plant.

The notebooks will be graded.

- B. Each week we shall study the structure, germination and seedling development of seeds representing various important classes of plants. Drawings are to be made of the seeds and seedlings and their parts labeled. The kind and number of drawings will be announced at the beginning of each laboratory session.

Following is the schedule of projects:

<u>Week of:</u>	<u>Project</u>
Oct. 12	Receive laboratory instructions and plant seed in the observation boxes.
" 19	Examine and determine the basic structural difference between a monocotyledon (corn) and a dicotyledon (bean) seed.
" 26	No laboratory.
Nov. 2	Study the seedlings of bean and corn.
" 9	Study the seed of the cereals wheat, barley, oats and rye.
" 16	Study the seedlings of the cereals wheat, barley, oats and rye.
" 23	Study the legume seeds of red clover, alfalfa, korunga and pea.
" 30	Study the seedlings of red clover, alfalfa, korunga and pea.
Dec. 7	Study selected seeds of the crucifer family.
" 14	Study seedlings of the crucifer family.
" 21	Study seeds of the cucurbit family.
" 28	Study seedlings of the cucurbit family.
Jan. 4	Study the seeds of the industrial crops beet, cotton, and sunflower.
" 11	Study the seedlings of beet, cotton, and sunflower.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Present status of participant training program:

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Subject Matter Field</u>	<u>Present P.T. Status</u>
<u>Agronomy Section</u>		
Dr. Fahrettin Tosun	Forage Crops	Completed
Dr. Sabahattin Senol	Industrial Crops	In U.S. till 9/65
Asst. Ismet Baysal	Forage Crops	" " " "
" Ihsan Ergin	Forage Crops	In GELP
" Erol Gunel	Industrial Crops	Will go to Georgetown 1/65
" Coskun Koycu	Cereal Crops	" " " " "
<u>Horticulture</u>		
Dr. Ali Istar	Fruit Crops	Completed
Asst. Huseyin Apan	Vegetables	?
Asst. Fuat Tanriverdi	Ornamentals	?
<u>Plant Protection</u>		
Doc. Hasan Yuksel	Entomology	Completed
Asst. Saffet Baydar	Plant Pathology	In GELP

As shown in the above table, there are two staff members in the U.S., two at Georgetown Language School and two more ready to go to language school. The area of Agronomy will soon be in good status in relation to participant training; Horticulture and Plant Protection not. Assistants Apan and Tanriverdi are presently working on their Doctors degree which they wish to complete before becoming participants. They should go to language school the latter part of 1965. Staff arrangements must be made in the meantime to meet the vacancies created when they leave.

Two staff members, Senol and Baysal, are scheduled to return in September, 1965. I hope that two of our assistants presently in language school will be ready to go to the U.S. at that same time.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

We are presently critically short of staff for carrying out the teaching program as prescribed by law. Our department put in a request for ten assistants. This was cut down to five by the administration. Advertisements were placed in the papers. Only one person appeared for the examination and that person failed. Thus, we were unable to add to

the staff.

Some sort of new recruitment program should be instituted. The present practice of just advertising once that assistants examinations will be given on a certain date isn't getting the job done.

LIBRARY

The library is now receiving the following U.S. Journals:

Journal of Agronomy
Journal of Economic Entomology
Journal of Phytopathology
Proceedings of Horticultural Science
Hilgardia
Crops and Soils
Iowa Farm Science

Other journals in the area of Plant Science that have been acquired are:

Journal of Botany (a continuance of Winter's collection)
Zeitschrift für Pflanzenzüchtung (1913-)
Zeitschrift für Landwirtschaft (1873-)
Zeitschrift für Angewandte Entomologie (1914-)
Science
American Scientist

I note that the Nebraska Experiment Station Bulletins and certain other state's bulletins are now in the periodicals room. I am now inclined to turn over my personal bulletin collection to the library because of the progress.

COMMITTEES

The General Agricultural Faculty Committee--This Council normally meets from 2 to 5:00 p.m. each Tuesday. It is presently studying a proposal of new teaching and examination regulations. The proposals have been meeting fierce resistance. Stabilization of the curriculum and the prerequisite system are strange to the Turkish system and, naturally, the older persons are extremely apprehensive to make a radical departure from their present system.

The Professors Council--This Council was instituted under the new Dean, Fehti Incekara. It meets at 2:00 p.m. each Thursday.

The Professors Executive Committee--This is the executive committee of the Professors Council and consists of the Dean, three professors and two docents. I am a member of this committee. It meets on call of the Dean of the Council.

The Committee on Research Institute and Extension Affairs--This committee has the responsibility of preparing regulations for the Research Institute, the Extension Institute, and the transfer of the University farms from the Rector's Office to the Office of the Dean of Agriculture. There are three sub-committees within the Committee. I am overall chairman of the Committee.

Progress in drawing up the various proposed regulations was rapid. Getting acceptance of the proposals within the overall Committee has been extremely slow.

Executive Committee of the Research Institute--(See section on Research Institute.)

Committee on Curriculum--This committee was set up by the General Faculty Committee to handle the problems of arranging examinations, course schedules, and registration.

EFFECT OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION ON FACULTY MORALE

There has been a very decided improvement in faculty morale. Where there was once despair, there is a beginning of hope.

QUARTERLY REPORT January 1 - March 31, 1965

Introduction

During this period, the first semester of the 1964-65 academic year was completed, on January 31, and the second semester began, on March 1. The month of February was free from classes.

Class Schedule Stability

I reported in the preceding Quarterly Report the chaotic condition related to registration and starting of classes at the beginning of the first semester. There was little improvement, if any, in the registration pattern. Registration and the beginning of classes were both to begin the same day. Of course, such is impossible. The registration must precede the beginning of classes. The end result was that most classes were delayed a week in starting.

Preregistration of students should be instituted. There is no reason why it couldn't be. Such would predetermine the courses to be taught and the number of students in the classes.

RESEARCH

Agronomy

Dr. Fahrettin Tosun completed his Doçent's thesis in February. It was a study on the variation in root development, top growth and chemical constitution of certain forage plants as affected by different cutting frequencies and cutting heights. The preparation of the thesis occupied a major portion of his time. He will now be able to summarize the data of the other research projects.

There are no other persons left in Agronomy. Sabahattin Senol and Ismet Baysal are in the U.S.A. Erol Gunel and Coskin Koycu are at Georgetown. These latter two will come to Erzurum during the April Bayram to prepare their planting plans and make arrangements for planting. The potato work will be sustained during Sabahattin Senol's absence.

Horticulture

Huseyin Apan completed and submitted his Doctor's thesis in February. His research was on the morphological and biological characteristics of the cucumber, carrot, radish, cabbage, and turnip species which are commonly grown in and around Erzurum in comparison with the same species which are grown in the U.S.A., Europe, and other parts of Turkey.

Fuat Tanriverdi completed and submitted his Doctor's thesis in February. He surveyed the natural vegetation and physical features of Erzurum and Northeastern Turkey. Based on his findings, he developed plans and ideas relative to landscaping of the city of Erzurum, Ataturk University, villages, roadsides, parks, cemeteries, and war memorials.

The research presented in these two theses was excellent and is a significant contribution for Turkey.

Ali Istar, who is the leader of the horticulture section, has made plans for experimental trials to be conducted in 1965. He has obtained many varieties of vegetables, flowers, and trees for trial. Also, he has established a protocol with the Agricultural school at Erzincan in which vegetable trials will be established this year.

I have asked the horticulture section to prepare their future plans for research and development.

Plant Protection

Hasan Yuksel is carrying on a very active project on collection and determination of the nematode species in Eastern Turkey. He has been studying them during this last three-month period.

I have been continuing studies on tobacco blue mold.

TEACHING

Following is the teaching program for the second semester of the 1964-65 academic year.

<u>Course</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Instructors</u>
Fitotekni 2	Beginning Plant Science	Hicret Caglar
" 101	Range Management	F. Tosun
" 104	Fruit Crops	A. Istar
" 105	Industrial Crops	F. Incekara
" 202	Ornamentals	F. Tanriverdi
" 207	Plant Pathology and Weed Control	J. Weihing and H. Yuksel

Hicret Caglar is from the Ankara Experiment Station where she is in charge of the cereal breeding program. We are fortunate to have her. The course in Plant Pathology and Weed Control is 5 hours while the rest are 3 hours. I do the lecturing in this course and Hasan Yuksel translates, gives the examinations and grades the papers.

Fahrettin Tosun has included a laboratory in his course. He has the students plant various forage plants and then conduct a clipping experiment. They measure top growth and root development. It is a very vivid illustration of plant development in relation to the effects of pasturing or harvesting.

EXTENSION

Ali Istar has been working with Professor Ted Doane in this area. He and other staff members have participated in programs at the village level.

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

In my last quarterly report, I pointed out that we are critically short of staff for carrying out the teaching program as prescribed by law. Our department put in for ten assistants. This was cut down to five and it has now been cut down to three. We have not obtained any as there has not been any examinations. We have received applications but the higher administration lags in arranging for examinations. The major cannot continue if something isn't done to relieve this critical shortage.

COMMITTEES

I serve on the following Committees or Councils:

1. The General Agricultural Faculty Committee--Much time has been spent in this committee but little progress made regarding University problems.
2. The Professors' Council--The situation in the Council is that the majority of the Professors wish to go one direction but the Dean another. The result has been a stalemate on many vital issues. At one time the situation was so bad the Council ceased to function until the Rector made a personal plea for its continuance.
3. The Dean's Executive Council--The Executive Council has been functioning satisfactorily.
4. The Executive Committee on Research and Institute Affairs--We have drawn up two regulations:
 - a. Regulations for the farm of Ataturk University Agriculture Faculty operated under the Revolving Fund.
 - b. Regulations for the establishment of an Extension Institute in Ataturk University.
5. Executive Committee of the Research Institute--No activity during this quarter.
6. Committee on Curriculum--This Committee untangled the class conflicts at the beginning of the semester.

PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT

I was on the doctor's juries of Huseyin Apan and Fuat Tanriverdi which met March 25. Both gentlemen received favorable judgement and have been awarded a doctor's degree.

PRESENT ATTITUDE AND MORALE

There is much apprehension on the part of the staff regarding the ultimate direction of the University. The morale is higher than it was but still has a long way to go before being satisfactory.

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 30, 1965

This entire period was involved with classroom work. The second semester, which began February 1, was completed on July 2.

Teaching

Following is a summary of the courses taught this past semester:

Course	Title	Instructor	Number Students	Number Failed	Percent Failed
Fito. 2*	Beginning Plant Science	Caglar	--	--	--
" 101	Range Management	Tosun	35	22	63
" 104	Fruit Crops	Istar	43	18	40
" 105	Industrial Crops	Incekara	49	12	25
" 202	Ornamentals	Tanriverdi	40	6	15
" 207**	Plant Pathology	Weihing	63	8	13
	Weed Control	Weihing	73	10	14

* Hicret Caglar had not turned in the grades at the time of this writing.

** Fitotekni 207 is actually 2 courses, Plant Pathology and Weed Control.

RESEARCH

Research plans were developed and the plantings made during this quarter. In general, research is being conducted in the following areas:

Agronomy

Cereals:

1. Winter wheat variety trials - Coskin and Tosun
2. Winter barley - Coskin and Tosun
3. Spring barley adaptation trials - Caglar (Agricultural Ministry)
4. Sorghum adaptation - Weihing
5. Sweet corn trials - Tosun
6. Crop rotation trials - Tosun

Industrial Crops:

1. Sunflower spacing and fertility trials - Gunel
2. Potato improvement - Senol (Weihing)

Forage Crops:

1. Grass and legume adaptation - Ergin and Tosun
2. Pasture management and renovation - Tosun
3. Grass and legume production - Tosun

Horticulture

Fruits:

Tree fruits have not been successful in the Erzurum area. Dr. Istar is concentrating such work at the Elazig Farm.

Vegetables:

1. Adaptation trials of many vegetables - Apan
2. Variety vegetable trials - Apan
3. Seed production of those vegetables which have proven adapted and commercially useful.

Ornamentals:

1. Adaptation trials of numerous trees and flowers - Tanriverdi
2. Extensive landscape development of the University grounds.

Plant Protection

Entomology:

Dr. Hasan Yuksel has had the help of two women from the Plant Protection Service in preparing mounts of nematodes. These persons assisted for about two months and have been very helpful to Dr. Yuksel in the identification of nematodes that he had collected over a wide area in Eastern Turkey.

A caterpillar larva has been particularly destructive to karunga in this region. Dr. Yuksel collected these larva, allowed them to pupate and form adults. He is now in the process of identifying the parasite.

Plant Pathology:

Studies on tobacco blue mold have continued. One plant coming from the most commonly grown tobacco variety has been found to be resistant. This may be helpful in developing resistant lines in Turkey.

Extension

1. Seedlings of certain adapted vegetable varieties were produced for distribution to villagers.
2. Many vegetable seeds were planted at the Erzincan Agricultural School for observation.
3. The Department has been cooperative with the newly developed Extension Institute in supplying news articles. Extension is just beginning to develop. Interest is increasing as the Extension Institute gradually makes headway.

STAFF ADDITION

Doçent Dr. Hasan Yuksel acquired a new assistant, Hikmet Ozbek, this past month. He will work in Entomology. At the moment, he is orienting himself in this subject matter area, and will subsequently select a specific problem.

GRADUATION

Graduation ceremonies will be held July 3. Eleven students will graduate from the Plant Science Department.

COMMITTEES

I served on the following committees or councils:

1. The General Agricultural Faculty Committee.
2. The Professors' Council
3. The Dean's Executive Council
4. The Executive Committee on Research and Institute Affairs
5. Executive Committee of the Research Institute
6. Committee on Curriculum

PRESENT ATTITUDE AND MORALE

There is continued advancement in morale and attitude of the staff as they gradually overcome one barrier after another. There is more and more dedication being shown. The staff is gradually beginning to think of Ataturk University as their University.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOIL SCIENCE

Professor Wybe Kroontje

QUARTERLY REPORT

October 1 - December 31, 1964

"If we wish to succeed in this field (of education), we must follow a programme which will respond and conform to our nation's present condition, social and vital requirements, the nature of its environment and the demands of the present age."¹

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Ataturk University began its fall term on October 10, 1964. The opening of a University in Turkey is always an important occasion and associated with a good deal of ceremony. The presence of Prof. Dr. Muharrem Koksall, interim Rector of Ataturk University; Prof. Dr. Osman Okyar, Rector designee of Ataturk University; Prof. Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, Rector of Ankara University; and Kemal Kurdas, Rector of Middle East Technical University, added additional luster to this occasion. These are men of proven ability who are known to prefer the challenge and insecurity of the future over the security of the past. No doubt they will play a role in the development of Ataturk University.

Another important event was the establishment of Professors' Councils in both faculties. These councils through their appropriate committees have greatly improved and strengthened the academic structure of the University. Credit is due to Prof. Dr. Fethi Incekara, Dean of Agriculture, for his work, interest and leadership which led to their establishment.

DEPARTMENT OF SOIL SCIENCE

Introduction

It is anticipated that the Department of Soil Science will move into its new quarters probably by September 1, 1965. This will be of great benefit since it will stimulate the development of laboratories and improve instruction. On the advice of members of the Departments of Soil and Plant Science, the contractor made several changes in the design of laboratories and greenhouses.

¹Quoted from speech given before Grand National Assembly, March 1, 1922.

The Soil Science major continues to attract many students. There are presently 180 students majoring in Soil Science, which makes it the largest major in the Faculty of Agriculture.

Teaching

General Soils was given to 230 students during the fall semester. This course was taught by Prof. Kroontje and Dr. Ogus.

Two new assistants, Ziya Cicek and Gulaga Simsek, passed the assistants' examination and were appointed to the staff of the Department of Soil Science. A considerable effort was made to recruit these assistants. They will be of great help in the teaching and research programs. Only one position remains to be filled which we hope to fill during the next six months.

The Soil Laboratory Manual is now in the process of being printed.

Research

The research described in the previous quarterly report is being continued. Dr. Omer Baykan is working full time on his Docent's degree. He is making good progress and will submit his thesis by March 15.

Extension

On November 3 and 4, assistance was given to the Kars Teknik Ziraat Mudurlugu in their pasture fertilization demonstration program. These demonstrations are conducted at seven locations in Eastern Anatolia.

SUMMARY

Apart from activities in research, teaching, extension and general administration, much time was spent on committees dealing with the formulation of regulations governing the Agricultural Experiment Station, Graduate Training, University Farm, admittance and academic requirements. Assistance was given to faculty members of the Department of Soil Science as well as other departments at Ataturk and Ankara Universities in regard to the translation of books and laboratory manuals. Advice was given to the administration pertaining to the recruitment of teaching personnel from abroad.

QUARTERLY REPORT
January 1 - March 31, 1965

Introduction

Developments in the Department of Soil Science are closely related to those taking place in the School of Agriculture. Irrespective of the strenuous efforts made by the staff in the areas of teaching, research and extension, an impasse has been reached and it appears that measures have to be taken to move toward stated and desired objectives.

Much time was spent in meetings and on committee work. Reports on Student Regulations, Graduate Studies, Agricultural Experiment Station, Farm Regulations, and Extension Service were prepared by members of the Faculty; however, they were not acted upon and often not even put on the agenda. On the basis of the length of the discussions on the student regulations, it will take many years to discuss and act upon the reports submitted.

The Professors' Council and General Committee have become administrative bodies and give little academic leadership. It was once stated that the Professors' Council should not tackle controversial problems until the direction in which the University is to be developed has been clarified.

Teaching

Initially it appeared that the Department had overcome some of the difficulties faced during the fall semester in regard to the teaching of Soil Physics and Soil Conservation. However, after everything was lined up to the satisfaction of all concerned, the instructor stated that she was going to leave for employment elsewhere. Attempts to secure teachers from TOPRAKSU and the Ministry of Agriculture were successful and the following courses are being taught during the 1965 spring semester.

Course	Credit hours	Number of students	Instructor(s)
Soil Conservation	3	45	Irfan Soykan
Soil Genesis	3	34	Dr. Omer Baykan
Soil Physics	3	45	Sefik Yesilsoy
Soil Chemistry	3	34	Dr. Lutfi Ogus
Soil Fertility	4	72	Prof. Dr. Kroontje and Dr. Ogus

Docent Dr. Abdussalah Ergene, upon his return, will teach the Soil Chemistry course and Dr. Ogus will assume responsibility for the course in Soil Fertility.

In regard to the number of students to be admitted to the Department of Soil Science, the General Committee of the Faculty overruled the decision of the Department and reduced the number to be admitted from 45 to 35. The action of the General Committee is seriously questioned especially in view of improved facilities, better salaries, and great demand of the country for soils engineers.

The Chairman of the Department has been invited to present a paper before the Soil Science Society of Turkey on: Higher Education in Turkey with Emphasis on Agriculture and Soil Science.

One of the assistants, Ziya Cicek, has not been able to join the Department because of his obligations to the Ministry of Agriculture, which leaves the Department with two vacancies. However, due to the 75% increase in salaries for all staff members at Ataturk University, recruitment of new staff will be greatly facilitated.

The final proofs of the Soils Laboratory Manual have been submitted to the printer and it is believed that the book will be soon available to those interested in Soil Science.

Research

Dr. Omer Baykan completed his research for the docent's degree and has submitted his thesis to the jury.

The fertilization experiments for sugar beets and potatoes will be continued for one more year.

Extension

In view of the considerable interest in increasing crop yields through the use of fertilizer, a project was prepared. Dr. Omer Baykan serves as project leader. Under this project, 2-plot fertilization demonstrations will be conducted in Erzurum, Gumushane, Erzincan, Agri, Kars, and Mus Provinces. Fertilizer obtained from Food and Agriculture Division, U.S.A.I.D./Ankara, will be applied to the most important crops in these regions.

Under the leadership of Rector Osman Okyar, two field trips were made to the villages during the month of February. It may be mentioned here that the Rector appears to be much interested in the establishment of an Extension Institute. In response to a request by the Rector, the following recommendations were made:

1. that an Extension Institute be established at Ataturk University. This Institute is to form a bridge between the University and the society it is to serve and, furthermore, to work with other agencies dedicated to the same objective.
2. that the present practice period of students in Agriculture be extended from one to three summers and include service in the villages. The practice program should be well administered and supervised, and be made mandatory for graduation.
3. that demonstrations be established in certain selected villages in all major areas of Agriculture starting in the spring of 1965; and
4. that initially a higher percentage of the research conducted be geared to find solutions to problems faced by the people.

Assistance was given to the Kars Teknik Ziraat Mudurlugu as well as the Erzurum Teknik Ziraat Mudurlugu in regard to the planning of large-scale fertilizer demonstration programs.

Other Activities

Many informal discussions were held with Turkish colleagues to find possible solutions to the problems at Ataturk University. Advice was given in many other areas as well.

Resulting from a cooperative effort between the Departments of Agricultural Engineering, Soil Science, and TOPRAKSU IX Bolge Mudurlugu, a series of six lectures will be given. The purpose of these lectures is to inform students of the graduating class about the kind of work, opportunities and challenges offered to those who are considering employment with TOPRAKSU. The lectures will be presented by the staff of TOPRAKSU, Erzurum. It may be mentioned that this approach has never been used before at Ataturk University. (TOPRAKSU is an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, corresponding to the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S.)

In view of the very slow progress made in the development of the program of the School of Agriculture, increased efforts are being made to further develop the relations between Ataturk University and other Government agencies. For this purpose, a trip was made to Ankara and meetings were held with:

1. Officials of TOPRAKSU in regard to the implementation of ideas embodied in the protocol of cooperation between Ataturk University and TOPRAKSU. As a result of this meeting, a delegation from TOPRAKSU visited Ataturk University, and agreements were reached in areas of mutual interest to the cooperating agencies.

2. Officials of FAO about fertilizer demonstrations in Eastern Anatolia, and permission to translate FAO Agricultural Development Paper 78: Permission was received and procedures formalized.
3. Director of Fertilizer Research Institute in view of transferring Sefik Yesilsoy for a 2-month period to Ataturk University to teach Soil Physics. An understanding was reached with the Ministry of Agriculture, Director of the Research Institute, and Mr. Yesilsoy who arrived at Ataturk University at the beginning of the spring semester.
4. Colleagues at Ankara University (Profs. Caglar, Hizalan, Akalan) to set up the program of the first national meeting of the recently established Soil Science Society of Turkey. The meeting will be held in May. Organizational set-up was discussed and finalized.
5. Mr. Ross Pritchard, Director of Peace Corps, Turkey, in regard to Peace Corps Volunteers for Ataturk University. The initial emphasis will be on English teachers with possibilities of a gradual expansion in other areas.
6. Israeli Embassy officials to explore possible support for a trip to Israel by seniors of the Soils Department, Ataturk University.
7. Suleyman Demirel, presently Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey. The meeting was arranged by Doc. Dr. Karatas. Problems in higher education with special emphasis on Ataturk University, as well as other social and economic problems of Turkey were discussed and evaluated. Doc. Dr. Karatas also arranged meetings with some leading Turkish senators and a delegation from Konya. These meetings were held in an atmosphere of openness, frankness, and sincerity. One could not help but be greatly impressed by the knowledge, insight and desires of these leading Turkish officials to get the country moving irrespective of the problems.
8. Mr. Wesley S. Smith of U.S.A.I.D./Ankara. Discussions were held on the overall situation at Ataturk University.

SUMMARY

Problems are inherent in this kind of work and understanding and forbearance are essential; however, when practiced in the extreme, these attributes may become an evil. There should be overall direction leading to the solutions of the key problems. Today there is a great need to state and reaffirm the objectives of this challenging project and to work toward them.

It has been suggested that the further development of Ataturk University as a land-grant university be secured and the need for a new

Ataturk University Law clarified. Furthermore, decisions should be made in regard to the phasing-out date of the program. It was also found that the interrelationships between A.I.D., the University of Nebraska and Ataturk University need to be further developed and strengthened. The importance of the participant program was stressed and a suggestion for its strengthening made.

Progress was found to be slow. However, important developments were: (1) the interest of some leading Turkish faculty members in developing Ataturk University as a land-grant institution; and (2) the general dissatisfaction of the Turkish Government and students with the present status of higher education in Turkey.

The developments in the Department of Soil Science in teaching, research and extension were summarized, and results of meetings with officials of TOPRAKSU, FAO, Peace Corps, Ankara University, Ministry of Agriculture, Israel Embassy, and political leaders reported.

QUARTERLY REPORT
April 1 - June 31, 1965

"All the good maxims have been written. It only remains to put them into practice."

Blaise Pascal

The struggle between those advocating old and new ideas in regard to the development of Ataturk University is going on unabatedly with the result that the University remains at dead center. No doubt this is a sign of the times; nevertheless, such a situation cannot continue to prevail. It is not only very costly in terms of utilization of funds and manpower but, also, not conducive to the overall development of Ataturk University and Eastern Anatolia.

It appears that if Ataturk University cannot be changed from within, changes will come from without. Recently, a committee from the Turkish Senate visited Ataturk University and met with the staff. The primary objective of this committee was to study all universities in Turkey and to report its findings to the Senate. From the discussions, it became apparent that these Senators were very willing to explore new ideas. Changes are going to occur which will affect Ataturk University. It is hoped that the anticipated changes will give the new universities freedom to experiment and opportunity to adopt new and promising ideas.

Recently, a new law for Ataturk University was drafted by some members of the Faculty of Agriculture and some leading Turkish educators in Ankara. This draft-law has many good features. However, there are a number of articles on which the opinions of staff and administrators are

divided. It is believed that many of these differences can be ironed out in committee, if so desired.

It has become very clear that there is a need at all levels for creative administrative and academic leaders: men who possess the ability to clarify the objectives and to inspire and persuade the staff to move toward predetermined objectives. As stated before, "All good maxims have been written. It only remains to put them into practice."

Introduction

Developments during this quarter were such that assistance in the form of American personnel for the Department of Soil Science can be terminated in the very near future. The academic and administrative leadership of this department can now be taken over by Turkish staff. No doubt the Department of Soil Science, under the leadership of Professor Dr. Abdussalem Ergene, will continue to develop and play a role in the development of the Faculty of Agriculture, Ataturk University, and Soil Science in Turkey. Together with the staff, a 10-year development program was formulated which may serve as a broad guideline for the future.

Thanks are expressed to all those who either directly or indirectly participated in the development of the Department of Soil Science.

Teaching

Since the teaching program for the spring semester was reported in detail in the previous quarterly report, it will not be outlined here again.

In regard to teaching, the staff of the Department of Soil Science adheres to the philosophy that it has also a teaching responsibility to those who are far removed from the campus. In order to reach those outside the academic community, the staff, in cooperation with other agencies, tries to reach the latter by making useful, translated foreign literature available to those interested.

Presently, the following translations are in the described stages of progress:

1. Printing of the Turkish translation of the Soils Laboratory Manual of the American Society of Agronomy was completed. The first printing, 5,000 copies, was received. This manual will greatly strengthen the teaching of Soil Science in undergraduate courses in Soils. This manual was translated into Turkish by Dr. Omer Baykan, Miss Inayet Berkman, and Dr. Lutfi Ogus.

2. Translation into Turkish of FAO Agricultural Development Paper

No. 78 entitled: "Methods and Machines for Tile and Other Tube Drainage", by Miss Inayet Berkman. The translation of this booklet is completed. The cliches have been received from FAO, Rome, and support for its printing has been promised by the General Directorate of TOPRAKSU, Ankara. When printing is completed, the booklet will be distributed to all Provincial Directorates of TOPRAKSU in Turkey. It will also be used as text in the Training Centers of TOPRAKSU at Izmir and Tarsus. Furthermore, copies will be made available to Ataturk University for teaching purposes.

3. Translation into Turkish by Professor Dr. Abdussalem Ergene of "Soil Testing in India". This publication, published by U.S.A.I.D./India, gives in detail the design and lay-out of up-to-date soil testing laboratories. It also gives in great detail the analytical procedures to be used to analyze large numbers of soil samples. Permission for translation has already been received. It is visualized that, upon completion of translation and printing, this booklet will greatly stimulate the development of soil testing laboratories at Ataturk University as well as in other parts of Turkey. In order to assure its rapid printing, the help of TOPRAKSU will be solicited.

Research

The development of the research program is, under the conditions prevailing at Ataturk University, reasonably satisfactory. However, if Ataturk University is to serve Eastern Anatolia adequately through research, much needs to be done. The concept of a teaching load should be defined. The prevailing concept appears to be that the teaching of one course per semester constitutes a full-time position. By United States standards, one would only be employed for 25 percent of one's time. There is now a trend to correct this matter. It is believed that under vigorous administrative leadership the situation can be corrected, especially if the present director of the Experiment Station obtains proper authority together with all the responsibility he presently carries.

The research program presently in force in the Department of Soil Science is summarized below:

1. Chemical and Physical Characteristics of Soils in the Erzurum Valley (Professor Dr. A. Erçene)

Samples were taken from soils in the Erzurum Valley and analyzed for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, available phosphorus, available potassium, lime content, etc. It was shown that nitrogen and phosphorus need to be applied to these soils in order to increase crop yields. In addition to nitrogen and phosphorus, potassium needs to be applied to the organic soils in the Erzurum Valley. Different methods were used to

analyze for available phosphorus, and striking differences were observed. Additional studies will be made to correlate the results of the chemical analyses with yield data.

2. Fertilizer Experiments on Sugar Beets (Professor Dr. A. Ergene)

Two experiments were conducted to study the effects of varying rates of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium on the yield of sugar beets when grown on mineral and organic soils in the Erzurum Valley. Yield increases from rates of nitrogen and phosphorus were statistically significant.

3. Fertilizer Top Dressing on Korunga (Professor Dr. A. Ergene)

In this investigation, varying rates of phosphorus and potassium are applied to a young stand of Korunga grown on a mineral soil in the Erzurum Valley.

4. Genesis of Soils in the Rize, Erzurum, and Diyarbakir Regions

This study was made by Dr. Omer Baykan as part of his Docent study. In this study, the morphological, mineralogical, chemical, and physical characteristics of the soils in the areas mentioned were investigated and related to climate, vegetation, and parent material.

5. Potato Fertility Investigation (Dr. Omer Baykan and Dr. Fahrettin Tosun)

In this investigation, the effects of different rates of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium on the yield of potatoes are measured. Although the data obtained so far are variable, increases in yield were obtained with increasing rates of nitrogen.

6. Soils of the Igdir Plain

The study of the soils of the Igdir Plain was conducted by Dr. Nazmi Oruc to fulfill the requirements for his Doctor's degree. In this study, it was shown that the Igdir Plain is a closed basin and that the water table is immobile. Irrigation practices should be used with great caution. Although, initially, the benefits derived from irrigation may appear to be striking, resulting from a decrease in the salt content of the surface soil, in the long run, this might not be the case due to a rise in the ground-water level. It was recommended that, when irrigation is practiced, adequate drainage should be provided for.

7. Erodibility of Soils at the Ataturk University Farm
(Dr. H. Celebi and Dr. Omer Baykan)

This study was a follow-up of the study previously made by Dr. Omer Baykan. The physical characteristics of the soils were determined in regard to their erodibility. A land-use capability map is being

prepared.

8. Study on the Chemical and Physical Characteristics of Kestane and Ando Soils (Miss Inayet Berkman)

The differences between these soils are very striking in regard to their response to nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The same amount of fertilizer will give a far greater response to wheat grown on the Ando soil than that on the Kestane soil. The phenomena can be related to the excellent physical characteristics of the Ando soil. These data show again that, in planning a fertilizer program, one should take seriously into consideration the characteristics of the soil.

9. Nutrient Uptake by Plants (Dr. L. Ogus)

A study has been initiated to investigate the nutrient absorption and adsorption capacities of roots of plant species, when grown alone or together, on a Podsol and a Brown soil. Also, the effect of rates of phosphorus on nutrient uptake will be investigated.

Extension

The regulations for the Extension Institute have been approved and will be forwarded to the Minister of Education. These regulations have been formulated by a committee under the leadership of Professor Dr. Doane.

Extension activities in the Department of Soil Science are presently under the direction of Dr. Omer Baykan. In cooperation with Professor Doane, 100 fertilizer demonstrations were laid out in Eastern Anatolia.

In order to have an effective extension program in Soil Science, it will be necessary to employ full-time extension specialists in soils. The plans also include the establishment of a Soil Testing Laboratory for extension and research purposes.

Other Activities

Many important achievements were made by various members of the Department of Soil Science during the previous quarter.

1. Docent Dr. Abdussalem Ergene was successful in passing his professorial examination held in Ankara on May 24 and May 31, 1965. Members of the jury were: Professor Dr. Eyub Hisalan, Professor Dr. Kerim Caglar, Professor Dr. Cagatay, Professor Dr. Ilhan Akalan, and Professor Dr. Wybe Kroontje.

2. Dr. Omer Baykan passed the first part of his Docent's

examination in Ankara on May 24, 1965. His thesis has been well-received by his jury. The second part of his examination will take place in October.

3. Assistant Gulaga Simsek went to Konya on June 29 to receive further training in soil survey with a Dutch Soil Survey Group in Konya. He will report back for duty at Ataturk University on October 1, 1965.

4. Dr. Lutfi Ogus continues to do good work in the registration of students, scheduling of examinations, and works in this area very closely with Professor Fenske. He is also a member of the Board of the Inter-University Entrance Examinations and responsible for giving entrance examinations to 1200 students seeking admission to Universities.

5. Professor Dr. W. Kroontje: During this quarter he worked with his Turkish colleagues in the following areas:

- a. Assisted Dr. Omer Baykan and Professor Dr. A. Ergene in the preparations for their examinations for Docent and Professor, respectively. Both candidates were successful.
- b. Obtained permission from Ataturk University, the Ministry of Agriculture and representatives of the Agricultural University at Wageningen, The Netherlands, to send Gulaga Simsek, assistant in the Department of Soil Science, for advanced training in soil survey to Konya. Mr. Simsek will work with a group of highly trained Dutch soil surveyors in the Konya plain.
- c. Assisted Miss Inayet Berkman and Professor Dr. Ergene in the translation of two books and, also, obtained tentative commitment from Turkish agencies to cover the printing costs of the translated materials.
- d. Continued to work closely with his colleagues in Agricultural Engineering. A two-year effort, which began originally with Professor Steele, led to the establishment of a Department of Cultural Technique and Farm Machinery in May, 1965. Already, the effects are striking. It has given the staff of this department a goal, namely, to strengthen their teaching and research activities and to develop and acquire staff. Three outstanding candidates entered the assistants' examination in July, two of them may be appointed as assistants in the near future. The plans are to admit students to this major in the fall of 1966.
- e. Participated in the setting up of the first National Meeting of the Soil Science Society of Turkey which convened in Ankara on May 28 and 29, 1965. At this meeting, he presented an invitational paper entitled: "On Higher Education, Agriculture and Soil Science in Turkey". It may be mentioned that he is a co-founder of this society and serves on its Board of Directors.

- f. Served as chairman of the committee composed of Dr. Macit Ozhan, Dr. Haluk Ipek, Dr. Isan Aysan, Dr. Aydin Turkbali, Fethi Cakit and Assistant Muhan Bali, charged with the responsibility to organize the 1965 Graduation Exercises at Ataturk University. Although this committee had only about 13 days to get everything organized, the commencement exercises went off well due to the dedication and efforts of every member on this committee.
- g. Besides regular teaching and administrative duties pertaining to the Department of Soil Science, much time was spent in committee meetings, meetings of the Professors' Council and in informal discussions with staff members in the Faculties of Agriculture and Letters and Science as well as visitors on new concepts in higher education, research, teaching and extension.
- h. Obtained permission from the Israeli Government to visit with 25 students from Israel for a period of 14 days. The cost of this trip was to be borne by the Israeli Government. Unfortunately, this approval was received too late due to a mix-up in communications. An effort is presently being made to reschedule the trip for the summer of 1966. In regard to the latter, support from the Israeli Government has been received.

Summary

The overall development of Ataturk University toward its predetermined objectives was found to be very slow. Much emphasis is being placed on the passing of proposed legislation which would allow the University to develop along new lines of thoughts in higher education. Legislation together with strong academic and administrative leadership may well breathe new vigor and life into Ataturk University.

Progress in the Department of Soil Science was satisfactory. One staff member became a professor, while another passed the first part of his Docent's examination. In view of this development, the academic and administrative leadership of this department can be taken over by Turkish staff.

Other activities of the staff of the Department in such areas as translation of books, staff development, and committee activities at the national and local levels have been described. Investigations made have been summarized and a 10-year development plan prepared.

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PROJECT HISTORY AND EVALUATION

Advanced Agricultural Training - 277-11-110-211

(Ataturk University)

Harold L. Allen, Chief Advisor
University of Nebraska Group
USAID/Turkey

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I. Introduction

This report covers the activities of the United States and the Government of Turkey in establishing and developing Ataturk University at Erzurum, Turkey, into a university similar to American "land grant" universities. The report covers the activities of the project from its implementation in fiscal year 1954 through fiscal year 1965.

The contents of this study are basically a re-write and up-dating of the Case History of this project prepared by Dr. Frederick Bunting, dated March 4, 1963. Every effort has been made to include in the up-dating process all of the pertinent information which will make the Case History more meaningful.

The writer has drawn not only on the files and documents available in the University of Nebraska and Agency for International Development office in Turkey, but also upon interviews and his nearly nine years of experience in Turkey as a staff member of the University of Nebraska Turkish Program.

II. Background Situation

This is a project under which the U. S. contracted with the University of Nebraska to help Turkey (a) to up-grade and expand agricultural training at Ankara University and (b) to establish and develop Ataturk University into an institution similar to American "land grant" institutions. This paper is concerned only with the Ataturk University part of the project.

The idea of establishing a university in East Turkey dates back to the late 1930's when the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, expressed a strong desire to see a university built. The Turkish Government evinced an active interest in the project in 1951 and approached the U. S. Mission for assistance in 1953. On January 29, 1954, Turkey's then President Celal Bayar personally spoke to U. S. officials in Washington, asking specifically for assistance in establishing "Ataturk University". As a result, the U. S. financed a University of Nebraska delegation to Turkey in July, 1954 to make a preliminary survey.

This group submitted recommendations in November 1954, favoring the establishment of Ataturk University in the likeness of a U. S. "land grant" type university. The delegation's report makes no reference to the country's agricultural manpower requirements. Also, there is no reference to an economic development plan (none existed then), nor to any plan for the expansion of educational institutions. The grounds supporting the recommendations were stated in these terms: "the nation is underutilizing a large portion of its human potential by not having complete educational facilities in the eastern half of Turkey...(and)... the establishment of a University is necessary for the development of

trained leadership in the several fields of human effort." Presumably the delegation did not feel that Ankara University, the only university offering training in agricultural disciplines at the time, could meet the country's needs.

The delegation's recommendations were accepted, and the first project agreement covering Ataturk University as well as Ankara University was signed in the fall of 1954. However, FOA/W's offer of assistance in the establishment of Ataturk University elicited a less than enthusiastic response, initially, from the Mission in Ankara. According to I. R. Hedges, Chief, Office of Food and Agriculture, writing in 1957, the Mission pointed out to FOA/W early in 1954 (see University of Nebraska "Progress Report", March 1957, page 43) that in view of the immaturity of the Turkish plans and the existence in East Turkey of very few high schools, "it would be more appropriate for the time being to encourage a contract to service the Agriculture Faculty of Ankara University which incidentally could serve the proposed new university also by training future staff members". The FOA/W response agreed to a contract to service Ankara University but insisted on proceeding also with aid to Ataturk University.

A Turkish-American Committee was appointed then to do preliminary planning for the establishment of the University. The committee's activities extended over a three year period. It met infrequently, few powers were vested in it, and apparently its outstanding accomplishment was the drafting of a law for the University's establishment. A Nebraska commentator indicated that the committee expected all members of faculty at Ataturk would be Turkish. Apparently it was thought that participants trained under the program of aid to Ankara University would fill the lower ranks of faculty at Ataturk, and that professors and doçents (associate professors) would agree to transfer from older universities and fill the higher ranks. By 1957, however, it was realized that these hopes were not well-grounded; Turkish academicians showed little or no interest in teaching at Ataturk. Consequently, the U. S. agreed to contract with the University of Nebraska to provide professors necessary to get the University started. It was thought, too, in 1955-1957, that Ataturk University would include a number of other faculties (Engineering and Architecture, Veterinary Science, Education, etc.) as well as the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Science and Letters finally settled upon. Here, the U. S. view that the University's growth should proceed by stages prevailed.

The Turkish Government established the University by a law gazetted June 6, 1957, and soon after acquired 11,000 acres of land in East Turkey and rented temporary quarters for the University at Erzurum. The government also agreed to provide funds to cover operating costs as well as costs of construction of a number of university buildings. Erzurum, in the center of the remote and sparsely settled mountainous region of the East, was finally chosen by the Turks for the University site, after much debate. The University, composed of a "Faculty of Agriculture" and a "Faculty of Science and Letters", opened its doors

and matriculated a class of 120 in the fall of 1958. It was contemplated that U. S. support would be required for ten years.

Only the U. S. assisted Turkey in this project.

III. Objectives

Long Term

To establish a university of about 10,000 students, with Faculties of Agriculture, Science and Letters, and other independent and supporting faculties, similar to a state university of that type in the U. S., supported and operated entirely with Turkish resources, in the interest of making significant and sizeable contributions to the economic, cultural and social rehabilitation of Eastern Turkey, including its agricultural and industrial development.

Short Term

1. To assist in the selection, training and development of the number of Turkish faculty members required for the operation of the University.

2. To provide the University's administrators and faculties with the technical assistance needed in planning and putting into operation a smooth functioning university characterized by a balanced program of resident instruction, basic and applied research, and off-campus activities of an "extension" nature to meet the needs of Eastern Turkey.

IV. Project Results

The major project results are listed in the "Accomplishment Balance Sheet" of this report. Among those worthy of mention here are:

A. The University has been a going concern since the fall of 1958 when its first class of students was enrolled. The University has graduated more than 330 students, and enrollment reached 1,031 in the 1964-1965 school years.

B. The cadre of the University includes 140 on the academic staff and 30 administrative personnel. Most of the courses offered are taught by qualified Turkish staff members. Utilization of qualified young staff, a major problem in earlier years, has become a reality. Forty-nine staff members have been sent to the U. S. for training under the project.

C. The construction program for the University's physical plant

has been greatly accelerated in the past three years. Four faculty housing units for 120 staff members, two large classroom-laboratory-office buildings, and one dormitory for over 400 students are completed and occupied. Twelve other major structures are in varying stages of construction. Ample land for research, campus and farm production is available.

D. There is almost universal agreement on the part of the staff that new legislation for the University is desirable, and draft legislation has been proposed.

E. The three heads (Rectors) of the University who have served since the winter of 1961 have all resided in Erzurum, and the administrative ability of the individuals in this office has steadily improved.

F. An operating, open-shelf library for staff and students has become a reality.

G. The research programs of the University have been expanded greatly since 1962. Most of the agricultural research is of an applied nature, designed to provide solutions to problems faced by farmers.

H. "Extension" type activities have been initiated and expanded. The staff of the University is becoming increasingly aware of its responsibility to the people of Eastern Turkey, and is seeking ways to develop and implement programs which will meet this responsibility.

I. The University has achieved "status" in the eyes of the Government of Turkey, many of its agencies, and other Universities of Turkey.

J. The development of a "sister institution relationship" between Ataturk University and the University of Nebraska has progressed rapidly. Within the past 14 months, the Chancellor, two members of the Board of Regents, the Associate Dean and Director of the School of Home Economics of the College of Agriculture, and the Campus Coordinator of the Turkish Program of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln have visited Ataturk University. In return, the Rector of Ataturk University, and the present Chairman of the Department of Animal Science have visited the University of Nebraska in the past year. These visits have done much to bring about a greater understanding and closer personal relationships on the part of responsible personnel from the two universities.

V. Resources Committed

A. The following kinds of resources have been committed:

U. S. Resources

1. Educational equipment and supplies

: 136,000 Defense Support Funds
: 37,000 Contract Commodity Funds

2. An average of seven U. S. personnel, qualified university faculty members, per year since the opening of the University in 1958.
3. Training in the U. S. for 49 participants since fiscal year 1957.

Turkish Resources:

1. Acquisition of University farm land (10,000 acres at Erzurum and 3,000 acres at Elazig) and building site. Cost--\$5,350,000 equivalent.
2. Capital outlay for construction of the University buildings. Expenditures to date--\$8,611,850 equivalent. Expected total \$50,000,000 equivalent.
3. Funds for University operations (\$1,583,333 equivalent in Turkish fiscal year 1964).
4. Funds for travel and per diem of participants.
5. 170 Turkish faculty members on kadro:
 - 54 - Faculty of Agriculture
 - 56 - Faculty of Science and Letters
 - 30 - Faculty of Medicine
 - 30 - Administrative Staff
6. MSP counterpart is used to pay most local costs and international travel for U. S. technicians and for some supplies.

B. U. S. Funds obligated:

	<u>Dollars</u> (Thousands)	<u>Turkish Lira</u> (MSP counterpart dollar equivalent in thousands)
Total fiscal year 1954 to 7/30/65	3,853 (1)(2)	1,335

(1) Total for entire project, and includes fiscal year 1965 funding of \$265,000, which will finance operations partially into fiscal year 1967. Of the total of \$3,853,000, only about \$2,570,000 was programmed and obligated for Ataturk University.

(2) Of the total of \$2,570,000 obligated for Ataturk University, actual expenditures through June 30, 1965 totaled \$2,059,000, leaving a

pipeline balance of \$511,000 to finance operations in fiscal year 1966 and partially in fiscal year 1967.

VI. Major Factors Affecting Progress

A. Cooperating Country Performance^{1/}

While the support of the Government of Turkey in the development of Ataturk University from the standpoint of adequate budgets has not been a problem, a number of problems have beset the project. The main ones were these: (1) University Concept; (2) Leadership; (3) Legislation; (4) Staff Development; (5) Physical Facilities; and (6) Political.

1. University Concept - As indicated in the current E-1 and in previous documents, Ataturk University was to be patterned after U. S. state or land-grant type universities. At the time this program started all other universities in Turkey were of the classical European type, and practically all university trained people and university academic people had been trained under the classical system.

The Turkish leaders, who in the early 1950's requested American assistance in the development of a land-grant type institution in Eastern Turkey, were apparently aware of what this type of institution had contributed to United States development and they wanted a similar type university in Turkey. It is questionable though if there was ever a full understanding of the changes in attitudes and concepts of education and service to community that would be necessary to fulfill the request. The original request had come from political leaders of Turkey, but the law under which universities operated in Turkey had been written by and was largely administered by academic leaders who were steeped in the classical university system.

Up until the present time, there have been clear indications that the objectives of the program have not been clearly understood by all the host country personnel involved. In late June, 1964, the Minister of Education was uncertain in his thinking as to the type of institution Ataturk University should be. For a short time prior to his resignation on August 17, 1964, the Rector, Eyub Hizalan, appeared to favor a classical type institution in spite of the fact that he previously had committed himself to the concept of a land-grant type university. The present Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, who has been at Ataturk University since October, 1964, basically favors the classical type institution.

On the other hand, young staff members who have been trained in

^{1/}Most of the material in this section of the Case Study is adapted from the Report Control No. U-307, Evaluation of Contractor Performance, Advanced Agricultural Training, 277-11-110-211, for the period of May 1, 1964 through April 30, 1965.

the United States as participants, and/or who have worked closely with American personnel assigned to Ataturk University under the project, definitely understand and favor the land-grant type university. Several of these people have advanced to the point where they are exerting appreciable influence on the operating and further development of the University. Rector Osman Okyar, who assumed his duties as Rector on December 20, 1964, favors this type of institution.

The concept of a land-grant type university is new in Turkey. Academicians of classical background have been very reluctant to accept the new concept. It has been more satisfactory in both time and effort to train young staff members than to convert the old.

2. Leadership - Since the appointment of the first Rector for Ataturk University in the fall of 1957, there have been 10 appointments made to the position of Rector; eight to the position of Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; and seven to the position of Dean of the Faculty of Science and Letters.

According to Turkish university law under which Ataturk University operates, Rectors and Deans must be professors. Since there were no Turkish professors at Ataturk University, it was necessary for the Minister of Education to appoint professors from the old classical type universities to serve as Rectors and Deans. Most of the appointees had three characteristics in common: 1) they were imbued with the concept of the classical type university; 2) they were academic people who had little if any training or experience in administration; and 3) they had no intention of spending the rest of their academic careers at Ataturk University.

Although Rectors' appointments were for five years and Deans' appointments for four years, the appointees were granted only a two-year leave of absence from their parent institutions. None ever completed a full term of appointment at Ataturk University. Rector Hizalan was the eighth appointee and the first to request an extension to his two-year leave of absence; that request was for six months. Rector Hizalan was the first appointee to move his family to Erzurum.

From the beginning of his appointment in December, 1961 to August 24, 1964, Rector Hizalan's leadership was promising. It was during this period that the Mission provided assistance for the study of the University administrative problems in response to a request by the Rector in January, 1964. There is no indication that he made any use of the report and recommendations submitted to him in June, 1964. However, the report has been studied by both Interim-Rector Koksall and Rector Okyar and is thus serving a useful purpose.

Interim-Rector Muharrem Koksall (August 24-December 20, 1964) was a capable administrator. Under his leadership the University program was organized, the participant program started to move, much progress

was made on the campus building program, a badly divided Turkish staff was pulled together into a working unit, and Turkish-American relationships were recemented.

Professor Osman Okyar assumed his duties as Rector of Ataturk University on December 20, 1964. Rector Okyar does not possess many of the basic characteristics and traditional attitudes of most previous Ataturk University administrators. He is a progressive, open-minded person. Much of his training was received abroad in Western-type universities. He has considerable recent experience outside of the academic field. While he was appointed a Professor of Economics at Hacettepe Medical Faculty of Ankara University, he does not have a commitment to return to that institution, and thus his academic career is at Ataturk University.

During the seven months he has served as the tenth Rector of Ataturk University, Professor Okyar has demonstrated excellent leadership abilities coupled with a strong desire to make Ataturk University into a land-grant type institution serving the people of Eastern Turkey. On his staff are several "Young Turks", all former participants under the project, who are now Doçents and Doctor Assistants. They are progressive, energetic, and dedicated to making Ataturk University into a modern American-type institution. They are influencing the course of the University. Within a short time, they will be holding a majority of the leadership positions in the Faculty of Agriculture.

Good leadership is an essential element in the development of a university. Some of the early Rectors, notably Professor Sabahattin Ozbek, had strong leadership capabilities, but were handicapped by the fact they did not reside in Erzurum with their families. Interim-Rector Koksall provided the first taste of efficient leadership of the University during the last few years. Rector Okyar has followed the pattern established by Rector Koksall, broadened the effectiveness of good leadership at Ataturk University, and has given every indication he expects to be in this position for some time to come.

3. Legislation - Legislation authorizing the establishment of Ataturk University has presented problems since the beginning of the program, first by its absence and then by its nature. The original contract between FOA/Washington and the University of Nebraska providing for assistance to the Government of Turkey in the establishment and development of Ataturk University was signed March 28, 1955, and the first Nebraska staff arrived in Turkey on April 13, 1955. Turkish Law No. 6990 which established Ataturk University became effective June 6, 1957, more than two years after the program began. This law is based upon Turkish Law 4936, under which other universities in Turkey operate. Law 6990 also gave special dispensations to Ataturk University for a period of ten years, then the University is to operate under the basic law. Both laws are very restrictive in nature.

The Ataturk University Law (6990) makes no mention of the purposes of the University. It simply states, "Ataturk University is established in Erzurum. It will be administered by the Ministry of Education under the provisions of University Law No. 4936, except as modified". It would be assumed the intent was that Ataturk University would be similar to other universities in Turkey. Only in the original request for assistance by the Government of Turkey and in subsequent project documentation have there been indications that Ataturk University should be a land-grant type institution.

During the relatively short history of Ataturk University, there have been several proposals to change the law. One was in the form of a draft law prepared by Doçent Saban Karatas of Ataturk University in 1962 and 1963. At first, Rector Hizalan supported this draft, but later withdrew his support and discounted it. In October, 1963, Rector Hizalan asked if the Mission could give some assistance in the preparation of a new draft law. In answer to this request, arrangements were made for Dr. E. Hixson of USAID/Nigeria to come to Turkey on six weeks TDY in February and March, 1964. Dr. Hixson worked closely with the Rector and the two deans of Ataturk University and the draft he prepared was gone over with them, word by word and line by line. Rector Hizalan and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture appeared to favor this draft proposal; they defended it in discussions with the Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Science, and on several occasions they both associated themselves with it. Later, in June, July and August, 1964, they disassociated themselves from this draft and spoke against it.

In October, 1964, another draft law was prepared. This was referred to as the "Rector's Draft", since Rector Ihsan Dogramaci of Ankara University, Rector Kemal Kurdas of Middle East Technical University, Interim-Rector Muharrem Koksak and Rector Designee Osman Okyar of Ataturk University were active in its preparation. The Rectors' Draft is patterned after the Middle East Technical University Law. (Middle East Technical University was established after Ataturk University, its enabling legislation having been passed May 27, 1959.) This draft was very permissive in nature, in fact, more so than the Hixson Draft. The Rectors felt it would be less difficult to obtain passage of legislation for Ataturk University which was patterned after that of a University already in existence in the country. Soon after the completion of this draft, it was discovered to be contrary to the Turkish Constitution of 1961 which states that all universities in Turkey would be self-governed. An exception was made for those already established under different legislation, which exempted only Middle East Technical University. Both the Hixson and the Rectors' Drafts had provided for a Board of Trustees appointed by the President of Turkey.

On April 9, 1965, a new draft was proposed. Again the Rectors had a very important part in its preparation. This draft makes provision for a governing body to be elected by the University staff which circumvents the Constitutional provision but still retains the other desired features of the two previous drafts. Most of the National

Legislators from Erzurum Province have indicated their full support of this draft. The Turks are optimistic that it will be passed into law within the next few months.

Turkish support for new Ataturk University legislation has grown greatly during the past year. The Rectors' Draft and the latest draft have been developed completely under Turkish initiative and leadership.

New legislation of permissive nature, while extremely important, is still only a tool to be used in development of the University. Good leadership is essential to the proper use of the tool. Rector Okyar and several of the young developing staff members give excellent indications that they have the attitudes necessary to use it effectively. However, they recognize the need for advisory assistance since they have practically no experience in operating under permissive type legislation. They are looking to the Americans for this assistance.

4. Staff Development - In 1954 and 1955, it was believed that staff for the new university to be developed in Eastern Turkey could be trained at Ankara University. It was also believed that some senior staff members from Ankara University would transfer to Eastern Turkey. There was logic to this reasoning, in that the contract with the University of Nebraska included the strengthening and development of the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science of Ankara University.

However, as the program developed, it became evident that Ankara University was not going to be a training ground for Ataturk University staff members. Trained staff members, including participants to the United States, were needed at Ankara University. Only a few of the junior staff members and none of the senior staff members were interested in transferring to the new university in Eastern Turkey. The few who did transfer, without exception, were sent to the United States for training as participants. Most of these are now among the "Young Turks" referred to previously.

Several factors contributed to the failure of staff to transfer to Ataturk University: (1) Erzurum is located in Eastern Turkey some 700 to 1,000 miles by rail from relatives, friends and desirable features provided within the cities of Central and Western Turkey; (2) University staff salaries, as established by law, were the same throughout Turkey; (3) Many staff members were supplementing their university incomes by filling other part-time positions which they did not want to leave and for which opportunities were much more scarce in Erzurum; and (4) They hesitated to leave the securities they had for the uncertainties of the new institution. After the plans had been made for the development of Ataturk University, Ege University was established in Izmir. Ege had to rely upon staff members from other universities which created an even greater demand for trained staff in Turkey. Staff members interested in moving from Ankara much preferred Izmir to Erzurum.

Thus, with the failure of recruitment of staff members from other universities, it became necessary to train a staff for Ataturk University. The new trainees for this staff were recent graduates of Ankara or other universities of the country. At best, this is a long, time-consuming task which involved both participant and on-the-job training. Time has proven that there is a definite advantage in developing a new staff of younger men and women who are not too set in tradition and who have had some exposure to the philosophy, concepts and purposes of the new type institution.

In spite of early plans for staff recruitment in Turkey, the contractor and the Government of Turkey had sent 13 participants to the United States over a year prior to the opening of Ataturk University. Some of these participants had returned before the opening of the 1959-1960 academic year.

Ataturk University opened in October, 1958. Aside from staff recruitment and training, the primary responsibility was resident instruction for the students. American advisors were called upon to teach, and in 1962 they were appointed as professors at Ataturk University.

The American advisors have concentrated their efforts on the training of junior staff. This has been basically day-in and day-out work of on-the-job training. They have taught classes through interpreters when necessary, but as rapidly as possible have turned over full responsibility for classroom and laboratory instruction to Turkish staff members. In most instances, this has been a gradual procedure where the Turkish staff members have progressed from interpreter to conducting classes in the presence of the American Professor to full responsibility for courses. During the fall semester of the 1964-1965 academic year, the university offered 104 courses in the Faculties of Agriculture and Letters and Science. American professors had full responsibility for four courses, taught 12 courses with varying degrees of Turkish assistance, and 88 were taught completely by Turkish staff.

Ataturk University now has 140 staff members on the academic cadre; forty (40) of these have been sent to the United States as participants under the AID/University of Nebraska Program. Six more are scheduled to depart for participant training in early August, 1965. Of the 40 participants who had received training by June 30, 1965 and who were still on the University cadre, 22 are at Ataturk University, 13 are in the United States completing their programs as participants, four are on foreign study, and one is on military leave. Twenty (20) of the 27 who have completed their training programs as AID/University of Nebraska Participants have advanced in academic rank since their training. Most of those who have not yet achieved the rank of "doçent" have received appointments as "lecturer" and thus are legally able to assume full responsibility for teaching courses. In addition to the above, nine former U. S. participants have resigned from the University.

From January, 1963 to September, 1964, the University administration seriously delayed the staff training program in failing to nominate any individuals for participant training. Since September, 1964, the new administration has nominated 12 junior staff members for participant training in the United States; one has departed for training, six are scheduled to depart in early August, 1965, and the rest are continuing their English Language training.

Since the inception of the program, American professors have provided on-the-job training for staff members in the following departments: animal science, plant science, agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, soil science, botany, chemistry, economics and business, and the library.

Since 1962, many Americans have served as department chairmen. In the absence of Turkish senior staff, this was a requirement under Turkish law. In addition to regular training of staff members, they have trained potential department chairmen to replace themselves as soon as possible. By the end of fiscal year 1965, Turks were serving as chairmen of six departments in agriculture and basic sciences. The Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and the Farm Manager are Turks. According to plan, Turks will take over chairmanship of five more departments during fiscal year 1966. The last department will have a Turkish chairman by the end of fiscal year 1967.

Under the Turkish University system, university graduates who wish to follow an academic career are examined for acceptance to the university cadre. There are no graduate students at Ataturk University other than the members of the cadre. Their graduate program is carried on under the supervision of one professor who may assign them certain responsibilities. The main requirements for academic advancement are time and residence, a thesis, fulfillment of responsibilities assigned by his professor, and an examination conducted by a committee. There is no graduate program of course work required, or even available, which is one of the highly desirable features of graduate work in most Western universities.

During the last two or three years, the University of Nebraska Group has been working for support of a graduate course program which would greatly improve the quality of the graduate program and the quality of staff members produced. Participants who have returned from the United States now realize the value of graduate courses. An improved graduate training program is being initiated at Ataturk University while the American professors are still present to give their assistance.

Much of the research work undertaken up to this point has been in relation to those requirements for academic advancement. In general, it has been quite practical in nature with the results being useful for either better understanding or solving the problems of Eastern Turkey. Greater use is being made of the 10,000 acre farm at Erzurum for research work. A Research Institute has been established and is progressing under the leadership of a former participant.

The University has initiated extension type activities, including farmer field days, village visits, village training courses, an agricultural newsletter for agricultural workers in Eastern Turkey, farm demonstration plots, and the sponsoring of speakers on a wide variety of topics. An undergraduate course on extension methods and procedures has been taught for several years. The University has no staff specifically assigned to extension work; the extension work has been conducted by regular staff members in addition to the teaching and research responsibilities.

Extension activities have been retarded primarily because of (1) shortage of staff, (2) responsibility for a growing student body, and (3) the Ministry of Agriculture has responsibility for agricultural extension work in Turkey. There is a good relationship between the University and the Ministry of Agriculture, and progress is being made toward reaching of an understanding of how the Ministry and the University can complement each other in serving Eastern Turkey. Rector Okyar is interested in further developing this understanding and in establishing a program of the two agencies dedicated to serving Eastern Turkey. The Rector is ready to take the leadership in working toward this end.

5. Physical Facilities - At the beginning of this program there was only an idea for the establishment of a University in Eastern Turkey. Soon after the enactment of the Ataturk University Law, the Government of Turkey acquired 10,000 acres of land near the city of Erzurum and 3,000 acres near the city of Elazig, 200 miles southwest of Erzurum.

When the University opened its doors to students in October, 1958, inadequate facilities were rented in Erzurum. Construction on that area of land designated for the campus got off to a slow start and then building construction lagged badly. In the spring of 1962, the apartments for staff members were opened. In March, 1963, the first classroom and laboratory building was nearly completed and classes for the spring semester were conducted on campus. Also in March, 1963, a 400 capacity student dormitory opened on campus. These facilities, while inadequate, made Ataturk University an operating institution on its own campus.

The program during the building seasons of 1963 and 1964 progressed fairly well. In September, 1964, the new Social Science Building was occupied. This provided 18 new lecture rooms with a capacity of 50 to 60 students each, three large lecture rooms with capacities of 100 each, and 70 offices. Construction continued on one new student dormitory, two 24-unit two-bedroom apartment buildings, soil and plant science buildings with accompanying greenhouses, and a university library. The dairy equipment was installed and utilities connected to the new dairy technology building.

In April, 1965, new building starts included the Morphology Building for the Faculty of Medicine, an auditorium and administration building for the Faculty of Agriculture, the Animal Science and Agricultural Economics classroom-office-laboratory, and a new rug-making school building for village girls.

Farm structures constructed include three barns with open pen stables, two of which have been damaged by high winds--one has never been used for livestock, the other was temporarily repaired, a poultry house, an incubator building, and several machinery and miscellaneous buildings. (Other buildings were present on the farm when it was taken over from the Ministry of Agriculture.)

After the arrival of Interim-Rector Koksall in late August, 1964, much was done to tidy up the campus. Some of the farm equipment was put into use to do simple landscaping. Most of the campus roads and streets were asphalted. Building maintenance was started. (Previously the Rector had waited for the building contractor and the building contractor had waited for the Rector to provide maintenance with the result that the roofs continued to leak, etc.)

The Government of Turkey has completely financed the physical plant. It is estimated that to date, the investment in land and buildings alone is about \$14,000,000 equivalent.

In 1957, \$136,000 in defense support funds were granted the University for the procurement of equipment and materials, and approximately \$37,000 in contract funds have been expended for commodities. Immediate use of many of the commodities was delayed because of the shortage of adequate building facilities. Most commodities are being utilized at this time.

The interest shown by Interim-Rector Koksall and Rector Okyar provides reason for optimism for improvements in general utilization, housekeeping and maintenance.

6. Political - The father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, indicated interest in a university in Eastern Turkey in 1937. During a visit to Washington in 1953, the then President Bayar requested U. S. Government assistance in the development of this university. The revolution of May, 1960 resulted in a new government and a new constitution in 1961. During this period of time, there have been several Ministers of Education with corresponding changes in personnel responsible for higher education within the Ministry.

Of somewhat different character, but still political in nature, is the part conservative academic leaders have taken in determining basic Ataturk University legislation and in influencing similarity of universities in Turkey.

The numerous changes in political leaders of the country, and particularly within the Ministry of Education, have served to handicap the development of Ataturk University. At the same time the conservatism and political activities of academic leaders of the country directed toward maintaining a "status quo" has been a great handicap in the development of a new type institution.

B. U. S. Performance

There is evidence to indicate that the U. S. entered into this project with the idea in mind that the new university would develop much more quickly than it has developed. Many of the reasons why it did not develop as rapidly as some U. S. personnel thought it should are outlined above. However, it is doubtful that there was sufficient understanding of the traditional system of higher education in Turkey by U. S. personnel at the time this project was initiated or for some time thereafter to allow efficient and adequate planning for support of the project. Sufficient recognition was not given to the legal, social, cultural, geographical, and economic conditions which prevailed, nor to the customs and traditions which had become entrenched within the institutions of higher learning in Turkey. Some of the American staff serving at Ataturk University have failed to take into account the full measure of difference between the conditions and personnel at Ataturk University and those in American institutions of higher learning, and thus have met with a great deal of frustration in their attempts to implement certain segments of the total program.

From the implementation of the project until about 1962, the Mission's role, for the most part, appears to have been a rather passive one, excepting on matters related to funding and the procuring of supplies and equipment. During this period, the University of Nebraska team represented the U. S. interests in almost all negotiations with the Turkish side, including representation on the Ataturk University Development Committee which drafted the University Law.

Since early 1962, the Mission's role has been much more active, beginning with the bringing of pressure on the Government of Turkey to speeding up the building program, and followed by continued contact with representatives of the University and the Ministry of Education regarding needs of the University, direction and emphasis of the program of development, University administration, legislation governing the University, and departmental development.

Nebraska showed foresight in pressing for a participant program from the start, but owing to a Turkish Government regulation limiting the selection of participants to persons already employed by a government agency and to the delay in the enactment of the Ataturk University Law, only one participant was actually sent to the U. S. prior to 1957. In the three years 1957-1959, however, the participant program went into high gear with a total of 27 staff members beginning their training.

The participant training program then lagged badly, and only six staff members were sent for training in 1960, 1961 and 1962. Thirteen participants departed for training in 1963 and 1964. However, between January, 1962 and September, 1964, the University administration failed to nominate any staff members for participant training, which once again seriously hampered the staff development program. Since September, 1964, 23 staff members have been nominated for training, and the first of these have departed to begin their programs.

At the beginning of the participant training program, Nebraska assumed responsibility for the training of the agricultural staff, while the Government of Turkey undertook to train the staff for the science and letters fields. Later, Nebraska began sending staff in the supporting science fields for training in the United States, and is continuing this broader approach to training staff.

Nebraska's efforts to induce the Government to establish (a) working conditions likely to attract Turkish academicians to Erzurum; (b) efficient administration in the University; and (c) a proper relationship between the University and the Ministry of Agriculture, as already indicated above, were not particularly successful in the early years of the program. However, recently the Government of Turkey has provided for a 75% salary differential for staff stationed in Erzurum, in addition to the housing benefits mentioned above. In the past 18 months, the University and the Turkish Soil and Water Organization (Topraksu) have implemented a cooperative agreement to strengthen the teaching and research programs in this area. The administrative capacity within the University has also improved greatly in the past year.

Dollar funding has been adequate, and the contractor has met his obligations to provide the American teaching staff needed in keeping with the program plans. From the beginning, the quality of this staff has been high, and with few exceptions so has its morale. At one time, the Turkish side raised objection to the relatively high average age of the American Professors at Erzurum, and at one time this average age did reach 62. This average age has dropped considerably in the past two years, and at present all of the staff fall in the 35-55 age bracket.

Relationships between the Mission and the Nebraska group have generally been satisfactory, though a difference did arise in 1962. In view of the slow growth of the student body, the Mission contested a proposed increase in the size of the Nebraska staff. Nebraska argued successfully that additional staff was needed for the training of Turkish instructors, increases in number of courses of instruction offered, curricula development, and improvement in the administration of the University.

Nebraska's regular reports on progress are replete with concern on various problems; e.g., the apparent inability of the Turkish side to take timely action in the building program or to provide the so necessary incentives for Turkish teaching staff. However, other than constantly

bringing these problems to the attention of the University administration and the Government of Turkey, there appears to have been little done of a concrete nature by the U. S. side to bring about improvement in these areas. The U. S. did not financially support the building program, nor did it supplement staff salaries or in other ways make Erzurum a more attractive place of employment for Turkish staff, although the presence of Americans in Erzurum, and the participant training program opportunities might have had a positive effect on the recruitment of young staff.

The basic role of the U. S. in this project has been summarized in one paragraph in the Evaluation of Contractor Performance cited above:

"While the Contractor plays an important role in the establishment and attainment of the purposes and objectives, the key party involved is the host country. The Contractor and the Contractor's staff in the country are serving as advisors, and in this instance as professors of the host institution also, but they are functioning in the Turkish culture in an institution operated under Turkish law and administered by Turkish personnel. The Contractor may encourage and guide, but the overall program will move only so fast as the host country personnel and institution will absorb and move. The development of Ataturk University into the envisioned type of institution has to be done by the host country personnel with the assistance of the Americans, not the other way around."

VII. Appraisal of Results

The establishment and development of a new university such as Ataturk is a complex undertaking. It involves the development of a new concept of university purpose and role in serving the community and country. Enabling legislation should be enacted to permit desirable university growth; proper leadership is essential in its application. Staff must be recruited and trained, not only technically but also attitudinally. The physical plant must be developed and maintained. And the political situation should be conducive for attaining the purposes and objectives of the program. At times during the history of this program, progress was very slow. In fact, at some times it was questionable if any progress was being made.

The assumption was made in 1957 that U. S. assistance in getting Ataturk University well launched would be required for ten years. Based on a rough comparison with the major features of a full-fledged modern Western university, achievements to date show that the project is not yet within two years of reaching this goal. Briefly, the present situation regarding four main features is:

A. Physical Plant - Living quarters for a staff of 120 on the campus are complete and occupied, and facilities for an additional 48 are under construction. Student dormitory space for 1,000 students is

to be available this fall. Administration, classroom and laboratory space is adequate for a student body of 2,000, and more is under construction. Considering that about 50 percent of the present student body live with their families, relatives, friends or in private housing in Erzurum, it is not unreasonable to assume that the physical facilities available can accommodate the staff and accessory facilities for a student body of 2,000.

General Situation - Good

B. Faculty - The present group of Turkish junior teachers in the Faculty of Agriculture is high grade, although their numbers need to be increased. The Faculty of Letters and Science is quite inadequately manned, particularly in the basic sciences. The entire staff must be given added incentives to remain at Erzurum, including promotion on a merit basis. More staff need to be sent for U. S. training as participants. The general attitude of the staff regarding the basic concept of the University has improved greatly, and continues to do so. Recruitment of young staff has picked up in the past year in certain fields.

General Situation - Fair, but promising.

C. Instruction, Research and Extension - In the Faculty of Agriculture, the quality of instruction and the courses offered meet minimum U. S. standards. Research activities are underway, but need acceleration and broadening. Curricula need further definition and delineation. Extension activities need further bolstering, but a major break-through appears imminent. More laboratory instruction is needed, particularly in the fields of chemistry, physics, mathematics, and some of the applied sciences. Closer working relationships with government agencies must be developed, and steps are underway to bring these about.

General Situation - Most promising.

D. Administration - The present Rector is far above average, and has demonstrated capacity for further growth and development. Under the leadership of the Rector, independent "activities" are being combined into "programs", and the potential contribution of the University to the social, cultural and economic development of Eastern Turkey is becoming apparent. Several of the young staff have shown good potential as future administrators, including Deans of Faculties.

The decision to undertake this project was generally sound, although plans for the University's development were apparently not based on the country's ability to adequately staff it at the beginning, the then existing concept of higher education in Turkey, and the legal, social, cultural and economic conditions which prevailed, nor was

adequate consideration given to the time which would be required to overcome the missing concepts, staff recruitment and development problems, and legal barriers.

Projects such as these have an unavoidable risk factor. They require continuing host government support of various kinds which cannot be assured in advance. Changes in host country governments and in their key personnel are sure to occur, and this will often make it necessary for American advisors to spend the time to reorient new appointees of the host government. It is not realistic to expect such projects to proceed without occasional set-backs.

Of a more positive nature, certain of the functions of Ataturk University have become and are becoming "institutionalized", and changes in personnel have less potential to "set-back" the progress of the development of the institution.

The progress made, the lessons learned, and the present situation lead the writer to look to the future most optimistically.

The fact that U. S. assistance probably will be needed until 1972 is not overly disturbing, in view of the potential achievement in this relatively short period of time with the modest additional investment which will be involved.